

Piles, etc., and se ar CHOW, SCAN-CHOW, SCAN-ZONI, and SIR HENRY THOMP-SON, and the entire medical profession in England and Germany,

E. BAKNES, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, The most certain and pleasant in its effects of my of the bliter waters." RIONSIMS. New York. "As a laxa-DE. WM. A. HAMMOND, New York. "The

DE. ALFRED L. LOOMIN, New York. "The most prompt and most efficient; specially adapted for daily use." adapted for daily use."

POEDYCE BARKER, New York. "Requires less, is less disagrecable and unpleasant than any other."

18. LEWIS A. SAYRE, New York. "Pre-

rerred to any other laxative."

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

Prey gennine bottle bears the name of The Apolaris Co. (limited), London.

FRED'K DE BABY & CO.,

11 & 43 Warren-st., New York,

Sole Agents for United States and Canada.

POE SALE BY DEALERS, CHOCKES, AND

DRUGGISTS.

BABY SHOW

### **GRAND EXHIBITION** COLORED BABIES

The National Poultry Association ill close its exhibition with a grand splay of COLORED BABIES on turday afternoon and all day onday, the 19th and 21st insts. pplications for entering Babies in be made WITHOUT CHARGE, in be made WITHOUT CHARGE, the Secretary's office, north end of reposition Building, up to 9 o'clock, as FRIDAY NIGHT. Sixteen remiums will be awarded for the undsomest and largest babies beyon the ages of 2 and 3 years, 1 ad 2 years, and under 1 year; also the handsomest twins. The Prejums will be on exhibition at the recosition Building to-day. Friday. ion Building to-day, Friday, sion to exhibition, 25 cents.

PIRM CHANGES. WM. E. FROST & CO. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Force is hereby given that the partnership firm of Wn. E. Frant & C., is this day dissolved by mutual casest, Daniel S. Keller withdrawing from said but-ses. All partnership liabilities are assumed by, and will be said to the account.

NOTICE.

PINANCIAL LAZARUS SILVERMAN. Banker, Chamber of Commerce, selling Exchange on England. France, and Germany, and loans money on bonds, and mortgages on im-GRATES AND MANTELS.

PATTS Flain. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MARTELS, BOBASCO & RIMNEY 242 TATE-ST.

# FOR RENT.

DENRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TORENT Apply to WM. C. DOW.

Room 8 Tribune Building.

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. orth German Lloyd.

the stemens of this Company will sail every Sature from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken as of tasage From New York to Southampton on Harre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; seconds, \$00, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freigh OELRUHS & CU.

2 Bowling Green, New York. Western Steamship Line See Fork to Brissol (Sagiand) direct.
Williams. Thurstsy, Jan.
T. Stammer. Tuessing, Jan.
T. Stammer. Sco. 500, and 570; internediate, 94
M. Return Tickets at Tavorable rates. From Correllesis. Sco. 250. Apply to WM.
T. Chartes. Mcklara Central Railroad.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. halling three times a week to and from British ta. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner was Randolph-sts., Chicago. F. E. DU VEHNET. General Western Agent.

HITE STAR LINE tind States and Royal Mail Steamers between Nessand Liverpool. For passage apply to Company South Clark-st. ALPRED LAGERGHEN.

TLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY STAR PENN. Opens Jan. 9. Locatio ILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. LOW LEGAL.

REASURY DEPARTMENT Dec. 3 1877. - Notice is hereby given to al a. 1877. Notice is hereby given to a map have claims against the Tabed National Comments that the same must be presented. It is that the same must be presented in the property of the currency.

Arend's Rumys or Milk Wine, a de-licioùs sparkling beverage, famous for its invigorating and fattening qualities, specially useful for dys-pepsis. Send for circulars. A. Alkend. Chemist. 179 Madison-st.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Derby, Salisbury, and Carnarvon decline to continue the policy outlined in the speech, it would not be difficult to

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.

and influence. There is

most of his army.

ENGLAND.

fit to assemble you before the usual period of

your meeting in order that you might become acquainted with the efforts I have made to terminate the war now devastating Eastern Europe and Armenia, and that I might have the

advice and assistance of my Parliament in the present state of public affairs. You are aware

that after having unsuccessfully striven to avert that war, I declared my intention to observe

neutrality in a contest which I lamented but

had failed to prevent so long as the interests of

not threatened. I expressed at the same time

my earnest desire to avail myself of any oppor-

Turkish Empire, an appeal for their good office

fully comply with the request, and they commu

MAKING A SEPARATE APPEAL

whether his Imperial Majesty would entertal overtures for peace. The Emperor expresse

ect communications have taken place between the Governments of Russia and Turkey throng

my good offices, and I earnestly trust they may lead to a pacific solution of the points at issue and to the termination of the was. No

efforts on my part will be wanting to promote

Hitherto, so far as the war has proceeded

ARE DESIROUS TO RESPECT THEM so far as it may be in their power. So long a

these conditions are not infringed, my attitude

will continue the same. But I cannot concea from myself that should hostilities be unfor

tunately prolonged, some unexpected occur-rence may render it incumbent upon me to

adopt measures of precaution. Such measure

could not be effectually taken without adequate

preparation, and I trust to the liberality of my

Parliament to supply the means which may be required for that purpose. Papers on these affairs will be forthwith laid before you.

My relations with all foreign Powers continu

I am thankful that the terrible famine which has ravaged Southern India is nearly at an end.

Strenuous and successful exertions have been made by my local Governments to relieve the sufferings of the population, and in that duty

they have been powerfully seconded by th

tiberal aid of my people at home and in my colonies. I have directed that an inquiry shall

be made into measures most proper to diminish the danger of such calamities for the future.

SOUTH APRICA.

The condition of native affairs in South

Africa has of late caused me some anxiety, and

has demanded the watchful attention of my Government. I have thought it expedient to

ment of fall differences may be shortly obtained

repared and presented to you without delay.

Your attention will be invited to the subject of intermediate education in Ireland.

expressed by his colleagues. He said if the as-surances given by Russia in regard to British

interests were unsatisfactory, Parliament should been called together immediately. If

they were satisfactory, the only effect of sum-

moning Parliament now was to cause a feeling of insecurity.

Lord Beaconsfield said the summons to Parliament was issued when there at first appeared to be an opportunity for the inauguration of peace negotiations. The Porte's appeal to England

HER READINESS TO OPEN PEACE NEGOTIATION

was in a measure made at the instance of the British Government, although it was at the same time spontaneously adopted by the Porte. Lord Beaconsfield repudiated the newspaper statements concerning the Government's policy and strongly repudiated the accusation of a division in the Cabinet. When the Government, after mature deliberation, decided upon the

friendly.

and I willingly believe both parties

ions on which my neutrality is founded

that result.

tunity which might present itself

Queen Victoria's Speech at the Opening of Parliament.

Carefully-Guarded Document, with "British Interests" for Its Theme.

Which Interests, It Is Intimated, May Possibly Be Endangered.

No Extraordinary Grant Is Likely to Be Asked at Present.

All Depends upon the Character of the Terms Demanded by Russia.

ing to Evacuate Adrian-

Twenty-five Thousand Turks Captured by the Russians in

Magnificent Obsequies of the Dead King of Italy

MORE WARLIKE. IS THE SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED

THURSDAY'S EVENTS.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON, Jan. 18-4 a. m.-The Queen's speech, of which a synopsis was given in these dispatches yesterday, was not reassuring of peace. Its effect upon the stock markets was weakening, and the general impression gained from it was that England would interfere if Russia made the conditions of the armistice too severe. After the formalities of opening Parliament by the Royal Commission had taken place, interest centered in the debate in the House of Lords, which was crowded with lady members of the English nobility, foreign Ambassadors, and other important persons. To Lord Granville's demands to know the reasons for the early assembling of Parliament and the

" SOME UNEXPECTED OCCURRENCE " which might render it necessary " to take measures of precaution," Lord Beaconsfield replied in a speech of great eloquence and from answering these direct questions. In like manner, Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, was unable to give in-formation on these points, or to say when, if

ever, the contingency referred to would occur. The fact is, that the Government is greatly embarrassed by the delay in learning Russia's conditions, so that nothing very startling may be expected until those conditions are made known, probably Saturday or Sunday. Nevertheless, the probabilities of England's interference

and, should Russia's terms for an armistice demand a previous agreement to a peace settlement prejudicial to England, or so severe as to humiliate and vitally injure Turkey, the English Government will at once declare that the conditions of her neutrality have been infringed. A war appropriation will then be asked for, and, even if the Commons should attempt to defeat the measure, which is quite unlikely now, England would hardly be able to escape war. THERE ARE OTHER INDICATIONS OF SERIOUS

tion for a half a century, and she does not care whether the other Powers approve it or

ALL NOW DEPENDS UPON THIS POINT,

Russia refused to heed that warning, England could not without humiliation refuse to interfere. Most active efforts to influence members of Parliament are being brought to bear, and the general impression

constield WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTROL A LARGE MAJORITY bers of the Ministry will be willing to advofill their places with men of equal ability A STRONGER WAR PRELING

here in London than has ever before man fested itself. Thousands of people thronged the approaches to Westminster Palace yesterday, and among them the almost universal sentiment was that peace at any price might be more costly in the end than war unchecked to Adrianople, it is not impossible that public sentiment, quite as much as Lord Beaconsfield's wishes, may make war neces-

THE TURKISH RETREAT. A correspondent with Gen. Gourko telegraphs from Samarcovo that the Turks made a stand at Tetar-Bazardjik on Tuesday, but it was not intended as a general engagement. The Turks merely left a moderate force to check pursuit, and enable the bulk of the army to retreat toward Philippopolis and Adrianople. They sacrificed one division, but gained the object intended, and. unless Gen. Radetzky is able to intercept

them from the north, Suleiman Pasha will ANOTHER KIND OF ISOLATION succeed in reaching Adrianople with the THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Following is her Majesty's peech at the opening of Parliament:
My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have thought

[Loud cheers.]

THE DUKE OF ABOYEL

said Lord Beaconsfield's speech was brillian
but evasive. It was to be noted as a significan
fact that it made no mention of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. I
the Government meant that, however lon
Turkey resisted, Russia would be preclude
from entering Constantingule, the gravest services.

Turkey resisted, Russia would be precinded from entering Constantinople, the gravest questions would arise.

The Marquis of Salisbury emphatically denied that the Cabinet was divided or England isolated. The summoning of Parliament could not encourage the Turks to resist, as they had been repeatedly told to expect no assistance from England. The Government had done all in their power to secure peace and good government for the Christians in Turkey, but would not do anything to imperil British subjects or their interests for the aske of all other Christians in the world. It was not, however, in despair of peace that the Government now asked or would shortly ask Parliament to assist them in taking the necessary precautions. He did not wish to enter into the exact circumstances under which the interests defined are threatened, but knew the waves of war would approach closely the localities indicated. He concluded: "If you will not trust the Government, provide it with the proper means of carrying out your confidence."

The address was thep agreed to. of the questions at issue between the belliger ent Powers. The successes obtained by the Russian arms in Europe and Asia convince the Porte that it should endeavor to bring to a close ostilities which were causing immense suffer ings to its subjects. The Government of the Sultan accordingly addressed to the neutral Powers, parties to the treaties relating to the It did not, however, appear to the majority of the Powers thus addressed that they could usenicated this opinion to the Porte. The Porte to my Government, and I at once agreed to make inquiry of the Emperor of Russia at the same time his opinion as to the course to be pursued for its attainment. Upon this sub-

The address was then agreed to.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—In the figure of Com

this evening, in the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, the Marquis of Hartington repeated the accumulant that the Government willfully assumed the position of isolation. It was not clear whether the Government's appeal to the liberarity of raritment was immediate or contingent on the further

prosecution of the war. There were grave objections to such a vote. The reasons given for it in the Royal speech were so vague, it seemed either as if the Government knew what the unexpected occurrence, they mentioned was, and wished to bring it on, or were tempting the Turks to further resistance.

SIN STAPPORD NORTHCOTE complained of the Opposition's persistent misrepresentation of the Government's policy in alleging that the Government had a fixed determination to go to war on behalf of Turkey. As regarded their alleged isolation, England was in the same position as the other neutral Powers, and would speak out when it was deemed necessary. The Governments did not know what Russian proposals for peace would be. They had at present no proposals to make themselves. If the Russian proposals in any way affected arrangements between the European Powers they must receive the assent of those powers. The position of the Government was one of considerable delicacy and anxiety. They had no proposals to make at present, but thought it right to say it might become their duty to put themselves in a position to enable them to take the necessary precautions. They were as anxious as my one to avoid the horrors of war and stop the present conflict, but at the same time they believed now was the time when by proper action they could prevent further embroilment. The Government had no secret intentions, but could rot hope for success unless they had the propersupport of Parilament.

MR. GLADSTONE

reinforce my troops in that part of my Empire. I trust that a peaceful and satisfactory settle Gentlemen of the House of Commons, have directed the estimates of the year to b

A bill will be laid before you to simplify and express in one act the whole law and procedure relating to indictable offenses.

1 commend these subjects to your most care-

ful consideration, and I pray that the blessing of the Almighty may attend and guide your deliberations.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—In the debate on the address in the House of Lords, Earl Granville said the utterances of Lord Beaconsiled during the recess had been couched in a tone of belligerent neutrality, and had differed from the sentiments

THE NEGOTIATORS. IN CONSTANTINOP.E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jab. 17.—The Sultan to-day

presided at a council at Scraklerate, and in-vited a deputation from the Chamber to par-ticipate in its deliberations. have arrived at a town called Mistapha Pacha and want there for the return of he envoy sent to the Russian camp to facilitate their further

London, Jan. 17.—A special from Athensessys there is a Ministerial crisis there

lt is reported from Constantinpie that, should the armistice negotiations fal, the Porte will enfur! the flag of the Prophe or permit the English fleet to pass the Dardandles.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telesaphed on Wednesday that he would meet the Turkish peace delegates between Adrianople al Philippopulis. The delegates will probably arrive at

Tirnova, near Hermanil, to-night, in which case tence is executed. This child has now reache negotiations will begin on Friday.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Cologne Gazette has a special which says the Russians are before Philippopolis, that a battle is imminent, and that the foreign Consular representatives had demanded a suspension of arms twenty-four hours to send away non-combatants. A dispatch says that Suleiman Pasha, after

fighting his way from Tatar-Bazardjik to Philip-popolis, found the Russians there in great force, and fought a desperate battle Tuesday, finally succeeding in clearing the road to Adriano and continuing the retreat thither. SHIPKA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The official account of the

capture of Shipka Pass states that four Pashss, 280 officers, 25,000 prisoners, and eighty-one guns were captured. The Russian loss in silled nd wounded was 5,464 men. THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. The Russian vanguard has occupied Eski-Saghra and Yeni-Saghra, which were evacuated

and burned by the inhabitants. Gen. Skobeleff has captured Tatar-Bazardjik and Vetrenowa. VIENNA, Jan. 17.—A special to the Policical Correspondence from Athens has the following:
"The Ministry does not intend at present to important warlike feeling. Important obey the popular warlike feeling. Important negotiations are pending between Greece and England, upon the issue of which depends whether Greece shall or not at an early date

CATTARO, Jan. 17 .- The Montenegrins hav ntered Duleigno without resistance.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Jan. 17.—Prince Milan has tele graphed the Students' Legion that he will not entertain the thought of peace until he has The Russian troops have arrived at Her-

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- A Vienna correspon telegraphs that the Porte has abandoned the ople, and the Turks are preparing to

ADRIANOPLE.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA. RECENT DECLARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—News of England's and Aus-

tria's action is confirmed by the Vienna New tria's action is confirmed by the Vienna New Free Press, excepting that Austria only made her declaration at Constantinople and not at St. Petersburg. The New Free Press adds: "Since the capture of Shipka Pass Russia's conditions have become severer, and instead of admitting the necessity of a previous agreement with the Powers, she now insists on a separate

peace."

On the other hand, a St. Petersburg dispatch says: "It is semi-officially announced that no such declarations as the ones attributed to England and Austria have been received here. In the pourpariers leading to negotitaions for armistice, England had the opportunity of convincing herself that Russia fully respects the sphere which has been defined of British interests, and Paristic Topsock Proglegift to seek Proglegift. Russia reserves to herself to seek England's participation in any alterations of international treaties. Austria expresses herself as hithert conformably to her specially friendly relation

ROYAL OBSEQUIES.

PUNERAL OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel, took place to-day, and was very impressive. The body of the late monarch was placed on the funeral car at 9 o'clock in the military detachments with three bands and clergy bearing tapers. The car used at the funeral of Kins Charles Albert of Sardinia Victor Emmanuel's father, was used on this occasion. It was surmounted by an iron crown, the ancient diadem of the Lombard Kings, which was brought from Monza for the occasion. The car was preceded by Lieut-Gen. Medici, the late King's first aidede-camp, mounted, who bore the palestro sword sheathed. The car was surrounded by a sword special colored by a guard of honor and special representatives del-egated by foreign Courts. It was followed by Victor Emmanuel's favorite horse, riderless, military banners, and a guard of honor. Eight-een detachments of civil dignitaries, Ministers, Scnators and Deputies, and Knights of Annua-ziata. This part of the procession

WAS ONE MILE LONG. Besides this, there were deputations from all parts of Italy, numbering each from five to several hundreds. The entire procession, except Gen. Medici, were on foot.

From the Quirinal it moved by the Piazza di Espagna to the Piazza del Popolo; thence down the Corso nearly to the end and to the Pan-

theon, where it arrived about 4 o'clock. The ecclesiastical service was confined to THE SIMPLE ABSOLUTION AND BENEDICTIO

pronounced by Mousignore Gori, Archpriest of the Chapter of the Church.

The stone which is to be placed in the chapel The stone which is to be placed in the chapel destined for the King is a simple slab bearing only the words, "Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy." It stood between the high altar and the altar of Saint Anastasias, Martyr, on the right as the Pantheon is entered. Over the gateway of the Pantheon was the following inscription: "Italy, with a mother's pride, with a daughter's grief, supplicates for the great King who was a faithful citizen and triumphant soldier, the immortality of the righteous and the heroic."

solder, the immortanty of the righteous and the heroic."

THE PROCESSION
was one hour and a half in passing a given point. The costumes in the official portion, including the soldiery, were magnificent, and the effect of the spectacle was heightened by the display of seventy tattered banners.

The Crown Prince of Germany, with representatives from Austria, Portugal, and Baden, walked abreast. The effect of the music in the procession was most impressive.

THE PANTHEON
was splendidly decorated as Chapelle Ardente. Davight was excluded by the star of Italy veiling the roof. The side chapel of Ciement XI. was walled in and draped with gold and crimson.

crimson.

IN MEMORIAM.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the Italian colony last evening, to arrange for the crection in Rome of a monument to King Victor Emmanuel, Count Sali made an address. The priest of the Italian Catholic Church was present. Resolutions were adopted of condence with the Royal family of Italy, and of homage to King Humbert.

Phovidence, R. I., Jan. 17.—The Italian residents this morning attended requiem mass, dents this morning attended requiem mass, after which a procession paraded through the streets with a hearse draped with national colors and a hand playing dirges, in memory of Victor

Emmanuel.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Nearly every Italian in the city was in St. Vincent's Church at requiem mass for the late King of Italy. The church was heavily draped. Eight priests were within the sanctusry.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—A solemn mass of requiem was celebrated to-day in the Cathedral for the late Victor Emmanuel, and after the religious services there was an imposing public procession. The business establishments of Italians were closed during the forenoon.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Peking Gasette. Five years ago a recei chief in the Province of Anwei was defeated and slain. His son, 6 years old, was taken prisoner. By the Chinese law children and grandchildren of rebels, if ignorant of their parents' crime, are castrated and enslaved. If too young, they are confined till 11 years old, and then the sen-

the appointed age, and his ignorance of the re-bellion being established, his life is to be spared, but by Imperial decree the other strooty is to be carried out. There is a general but unavail-ing outery of reproach from foreigners.

ofi-wells in the north of Formosa. Extensive preparations are making for development. YOKOHAMA, Japan, Dec. 31.—The Chinese Envoys and staff were received the by Mikado, Dec. 28, with a friendly address of welcome. Their credentials were presented, and vigits of courtesy and ceremony were exchanged with several high officials.

A special court for the investigation of the old charge of a plot by Japanese Government officers to assassinate the rebel leader, Saigo, closed its assaions, Dec. 28. The evidence proves the affair invented in Satsuma for the purpose of deceiving the populace and exciting a feeling against the central authorities. Several persons were at that time tortured into false confessions of complicity. These eral persons were at that time tortured into false confessions of complicity. These have now been released and pronounced innogent of criminal intent. Certain Satsuma men concerned in inflicting this torture to extract false testimony have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and degradation from rank. All the details are to be published.

lished.

Gen. Stahel, the new United States Consulfor Higgo and Osaka, has received telegraph orders from Washington to proceed to Shanghai to relieve G. Wiley Wells, Consul-General at that porte. No explanations are given. They are understood to have connection with the retent Consular and Ministerial scandals in China. E. S. Benson has been appointed to take temporary Benson has been appointed to take tempor narge of the Consulate of Hiogo and Osaka

MISCELLANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Prussia has proposed to the Federal Council an Imperial stamp duty throughout the Empire for the benefit of the

GERMANY AND NICARAGUA.

No arrangement has yet been reached between Germany and Nicaragua of the difficulty about the treatment of Herr Eisenstuck, the German Consul. Semi-official journals doubt the prob ability of an amicable settlement.

MADRID. Jan. 17.—The Government is ignorant of the alleged intention of Gen. Martinez Campos to hold a conference with the Cuban insurgents, and does not believe the

CASUALTIES.

THE CONNECTICUT HORROR. HARTFORD, Conn. Jan. 17.—A. S. Adams, one of the seriously injured at the Tariffville disaster, died to-day, making fourteen dead so

The funeral of Misf Allen and the two Misses McCarger is taking place in Winsted to-day. Business is generally suspended. Mrs. Benjamin Carman, of Winsted, reported

among the killed in the recent railroad disaster among the killed in the recent railroad disaster, is uninjured. The number of dead is thirteen, wounded, forty-six, some severely but most only slightly. The funeral of the five young men from New Hartford takes place Friday. No bodies were discovered in the wreck today, and no inquiry was made for people missing. It is thought that such inquiries would be made if any were still in the wreck, as the passengers were generally parties from difference of the sentence of the se sengers were generally parties from different towns, and all were in company with fries

THROWN FROM A TRESTLE. HYDB PARK, Vt., Jan. 17.—Seven freight o HYDE PARK, Vt., Jan. 17.—Seven freight cars and one passenger car were thrown from the trestle of the Ogdensburg & Portland Railroad at Fisher's Crossing, to-day, and wrecked. Six passengers were in the car, of whom Albert Currier, Conductor Spalding, P. T. Patterson, and A. D. Peck were more or less severely intend.

MISSING VESSELS. New Orleans, Jan. 17.—The schooner Vernal, Capt. King, which sailed from the Passes be-tween the 4th and 6th inst. with coal and protween the 4th and 6th inst. with coal and pro-visions for the United States dredge-boat Es-sayons, at Sabine Pass, has not been heard from since her departure. No tidings yet of the tug-boat McAllister.

FINANCIAL.

DANVILLE, ILL. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Danville Banking and Trust Company, which failed yesterday, held at the bank building last night, a new Board the bank building last night, a new Board of Directors were chosen, leaving out entirely the old management. The following officers were elected: George Dillon, President; E. E. Boudinot, Vice-President; J. W. Elliott, Cashier. A resolution to place the bank in the hands of a Receiver, to have it closed up, was passed, and Mr. Henry S. Forbes was chosen Receiver. The Receiver states that depositors will be paid in full. There is scarcely any excitement, and no run on the other banks.

STERLING, ILL. STERLING, Ill., Jan. 17.—The following notice appeared in front of Patterson & Co.'s bank this morning: "Have done our best, but are obliged to suspend." The firm is composed of S. S. Patterson, W. L. Patterson, and J. M. Patterson. They are among our oldest and best citizens, and have the sympathy of the county. The condition of the bank's affairs has not yet

CINCINNATI CINCINNATI, Jan 17.—A. M. Johnson, formerly proprietor of a planing-mill at Newport, Ky., filed a petition in bankruptcy last evening. Liabilities, \$54,000; assets, \$26,000.

A SWINEPEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 17.—Farmers inform your Galena, Ill., Jan. 17.—Farmers inform your correspondent that lung fever and cholera have carried off large numbers of hogs in this part of Illinois and in Southern Wisconsin of late. The product has been seriously affected thereby, and raisers are disposing of their droves as fast as possible, choosing to avail themselves of the present low price rather than run the risk of losing their stock by disease. Within the past two weeks Joseph Roberts, an extensive farmer of the Town of Apple River, this county, has lost 145 hogs by lung fever, for the cure of which there seems to be no specific.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17.—Col. Thomp Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Da-kota, opened bids at 12 m. to-day, for the kota, opened bids at 12 m. to-day, for the transportation of Government supplies on the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Big Horn rivers during the coming season. The bidding was very close, and considerably lower than for the same class of service last year. The taik among the river men present at the opening of the bids is that Commodore Coulson will get the Missouri River, and Commodore Kountz the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers.

DISAPPEARANCE.

Receial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

KROKUK, Ia., Jan. 17.—The Town of Warse Ill., five miles below this city, is much excited over the sudden and mysterious disappearance of John Schotte, a brewer of that place. He of John Schotte, a brewer of that place. He left home on Tuesday evening, and has not been seen since. From remarks made when he took his leave, it is thought that he committed suicide. The river has been dragged for two days and one uight, but no trace of the missing man has been discovered. Domestic troubles are supposed to have prompted the act.

THE LATE SAMUEL BOWLES. SPRINGPIELD, Jan. 17.—The funeral of Mr. Bowles will be private, but a memorial service is to be held at the Church of the Unity Wednesday next, to which his friends are invited. This service will not be purely religious, but prominent gentlemen from the country are expected to be present and deliver brief tributes.

#### WASHINGTON.

Dr. Linderman Talks to the Members of the House Coinage Committee.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

He Pronounces the Proposed "Goloid" Dollar a Delusion and a Snare.

Glowing Eulogies upon the Life and Services of Senator Morton.

The Tax and Tariff Bills in a Good State of Porwardness.

No Prospect of an Increase of the Whisky and To-

Additional Evidence Concerning the Pas-terson-Butler Compact.

THE COINAGE.

DR. LINDERMAN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Micronsidered to-day several of the prope before Congress on the subject of silver, go and the national coinage. Dr. Linderman Director of the Mint, was present for n two hours, and was questioned on the proposed goloid dollar, the capacity of the Mint, the probable amount of silver likely to be received for coinage in case the Bland bill should pass, the substitution of the 5-cent silver coin in place of the present 5-cent nickel piece, etc. Dr. rman gave several reasons why the goloid

THE FATAL OBJECTION THE FATAL OBJECTION
to it being that the nine grains of gold to a
given quantity of silver to make the value one
dollar did not change the color of the coin.
Specimens were shown struck from the same
die, one from pure silver and the other containing nine grains of gold. The Committee was full as to numbers, and not one member pres-ent was able to tell the difference between the wo coins. The product of the bonanza min contains 45 per cent of gold, and yet the bullion looks like silver, and few can tell the difference. Of the \$6,000,000 issued of the \$

the value is not more than \$1,000,000, and the act of 1868 provides for their redemption in national currency. The Director thinks this is a sufficient reason for not substituting silver for nickel. The full capacity of the mints for the coinage of silver dollars is now about \$20,000,000 in dollar-paeces a year, and it was thought the capacity would have to be multiplied threatimes. Letters from officers of the Philadelphia Mint were presented showing the objectious of a technical and metallurgical character against the proposed goloid coin, and these, together with the testinony of Dr. Linderman, were ordered to be printed.

MORTON.

MORTON.

SENATORIAL EULOGIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Senate has devoted another day to its dead. It has celebrated the last mortuary rites to the memory of Mosten. There were no criticisms of the character of the deceased, no hints of blame to mar the same any of the successive speeches of praise It was not, therefore, to be wondered at that some of the tributes were virtually repetitions of what has been so often said in the Senate of what has been so often said in the Senat Chamber on similar occasions. There were remarks of Senator Edmunds were impre and argumentative. Gen. Burnside the frank testimony of a soldier cone

PURITY AND BRIGHTNESS OF LANGUAGE. Senator Voorhees strove hard to speak well of the deceased as once of the same way of think-ing with himself, although latterly they had been as wide apart as the two poles of the earth. Senator Booth made the most ornate anech of the afternoon, and intergove figures of rhetoric and flowers of poetry with his usual felicity, es-pecially when, in alluding to the infirmities of the deceased, he said that he nevertheless con-tinued to ware political warfare, and the horizon

tinued to ware political warfare, and the broke sword made the contest closer.

THE MOST NOTED TOO Y
delivered by any Western man that of Se after addock of Nebraska. He treated of Most command statesman. his closing sentences reminded nators of the have death has made among n these words: "In shart of death has hurled in this chamber of late with

his closing sentences reminded the Senators of the Augusteath has made among them in these works: "he shaft of death has been hurled in this chamber of late with fearful frequency, air ting neither emisence nor usefulness, in length of service. No one predict where it will next tike, who seat will next be vacated. With our was to the setting sun we tread the declining path of life, and the shadow, lengthen and darken behind us. The good, the wise, the brave, fall before our eyes, but the Repubbe survives. The stream of evenit flows steadily on, and the agencies that seemed to direct and control its current, to impel or return its force, sink beneath its surface, which they disturb scarcely by a ripple."

It was in that spirit that the Sente Liened to all the eulogies to-day.

THE GALLERIES WHEE FILLED

with the friends of the great departed, and in the front row could be sace scores of the humblest classes to whose welfare Morton's life was devoted. The greatest, too, were there. In the Senators gallery were seem Mrs. Hayes, the wives of the Cabinet officers and of most of the older Senators. Upon the floor of the Senate, in addition to the Senators, were assembled a greater portion of the members of the House, who shandoned their work to pay the last trioute of respect to one whom both parties to-day appeared to delight to honor.

SENATOR M'DONALD'S WEINUTE.

\*\*The Western Associated Fress.\*\*

Washingtons. D. C., Jan. 17.—In the Senate, six and made suitable remarks upon the life and character of the deceased. Nowhere, he said, would his loss be felt so everely as among his friends and followers in his usative State. He spoke of the warmth and strength of the affections of the dead Senator, and if he had faults let them be buried with him. Let his friends and associates remember and cherish only those kindly feelings and sentiments which his higher and better qualities inspired.

\*\*MR. THURMAN\*\*

spoke of the late Senator as the man, not as the politician, holding that in any sphere of life, met realities and

Jan. 13, at 291 South on, formerly of Lon-Brit, of Evenham re; Eng., papers aged 30 years. from 242 Kowuth-by cars to Calvary i, aged 82 years, son-in-law, J. M. Ruggles will take an. 16, at 4 p. m., ad 10 months, only a N. Stark, of Cal-12 m., from the

CE-MR. D. T. COR-rom New York, will above ambject this me. Admission, 23e, WILL MEET THE dothers interessed a Methodist Episcopal age for work.

A FREE LECTURE THE NOONDAY OF THE SEVENTH naub's saloop, corner evening, at haif-past

NION OF PRIENDS rd Seminary will take raday, Jan. 17, at 2:20 in welcomed after a present please noife, 1141 Michigan-ay. OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE WOMEN'S free institution is oben from 11 to 10 violet, iscases of women. ARATIONS.

Manufactures. ST SOAP e Soap for the Laun-purposes ever offered.

> ET SOAP e offs. Unrivated to use in the Nursery POWDER. th, can be made in an or potash. Trie

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t 9:30 a. m., OND-HAND TURE it. Rosewood; one Spient

14 Goods, General Merchandise, 26, ELISON, POMEROY & CO. . BUTTERS & CO. DAY TRADE SALE. WOOLENS. CLOTHING, PURS, s. Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c., RNING, Jan. 17, at 9:30 o'c P RANDOLPH-ST., 2d flo A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions

### FOREIGN.

The Turks Said to Be Prepar-

ople.

Shipka Pass.

at Rome.

neaning of that portion of the Queen's speech relative to

ARE GREATLY INCREASED,

COMPLICATIONS besides those found in the Queen's speech and Lord Beaconsfield's remarks last night. Austria has joined England in sending a note to Russia that no armistice or peace can receive the approval of Austria or England which is not submitted to a conference of the guaranteeing Powers. On the other hand, THE TRIBUNE'S St. Petersburg errespondent telegraphs me that Russia is solutely resolved to make such a peace with Turkey as will settle the Eastern ques-

and if it be found that Russia intends to insist upon it, England will then be face to face with the "unexpected occurrence nentioned in her Majesty's speech. In th lobby of Parliament last night there was quite a general apprehension that the Queen's speech, taken in connection with the wellknown sentiments of the Prime Minister. must be regarded in the light of an ultimatum, and that, if

of old Parliamentarians was that Lord Beaof both Houses. Whether the other memcate w penres in the contingency above mentioned is uncertain, but, should Lords aiter mature deliberation, decided upon the policy of neutrality, they were not influenced by considerations in regard to the value of Kars or Batoum, but had to consider the policy and conditions of many other countries. The Government never varied from the decision they first arrived at. He declared he had written no letter on public affairs during the recess, and had only spoken once, fand then in the presence of his colleagues, on which occasion he had with their approval declared the Government's policy to be one of

their approval declared the Government's policy to be one of CONDITIONAL MEUTRALITY.

Lord Derby's felicitous statement "that the greatest British interest is peace" was a rhetorical expression, but Lord Granville seemed to take it as a statistical tact. Peace is a universal interest, but when speaking of British interests the Government meant the material interests, the sources of wealth or the safeguards of strength of the country. When they spoke thus they were told it was a mistake to suppose there were interests peculiar to England, or, if there were, they should hide them in a corner. He did not think the Government by defining British interests justified the imputation of selfishness, as all countries frankly declared they were

were

ACTUATED BY THE SAME MOTIVES.

He did not admit that the Government's having summoned Parliament imposed upon them the duty of immediately explaining the apprehensions which caused them to do so. Suffice it to say, negotiations had been brought about which might or might not be successful. The Government considered there were British interests which must not be endangered if the contest goes on. If Parliament approved of the policy of conditional neutrality and the guarding of those interests, the lenst they could do was to give the Government the means of guarding them, and Lord Beaconsfield pointed to the opening of the present negotiations as a proof that England was not isolated or uninfluential. Probably more difficult negotiations than the present never commenced, but he hoped they might lead, through many obstacles, to the termination of the terrible struggle. There was

ANOTHER KIND OF ISOLATION besides that arising from decay. At the beginning of the century England alone asserted her national independence, and if the same course was again at stake, or if any power again threatened the world with a predominance fatal to national liberty, he felt confident the House would not fear a charge of being isolated if it stood alone in maintaining such cause and fighting for British interests.

He concluded as follows: "If, in the negotiations, British influence increased, as Godgrant it may, I will express the sentiment of the Gov-

He concluded as follows: "If, in the negotiations, British influence increased, as Godgrant it may, I will express the sentiment of the Government that that influence will be used for the greatest interests of humanity and for securing an enduring peace. But if we are called upon to defend the rights and interests of England, it our present hopes and prospects of peace are unrealized, if there are circumstances that demand that we should appeal again and again to Parliament for means of vindicating the honor and interests of the country, I am certain the Government will never full to take that course."

unless they had the proper support of Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE
asked if he rightly understood the Government had no proposals to make in regard to a grant until tney knew the Russian sonditions.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied affirmatively.

Mr. Gladstone was glad to see that. He could not complain of the warning that the Government might have to ask a grint, but thought nothing yet was known justifying such demand.

Mr. Mitchell Henry moved in amendment to the address praying an examination into the Irishgrievances. After some further discussion the debate was adjourned.

THE BLUE BOOK.

THE BLUE BOOK.

The Blue Book is published giving documents relating to English mediation. The documents show that the delay in transmitting the armistice conditions from St. Petersburg arose from their being sent by messenger instead of by telegraph. Earl Derby, upon being informed of this on the 11th inst., wroteto Lord Loftus, British Minister at St. Petersburg, that "Her Majesty's Government think it is to be regretted that when Prince Gortshakoff informed your that instructions had been sent to the Russian commanders, he did not explain the delay that would be caused by the means of transmission."

The closing dispatch of the Rue Book is from My Lords and Gentlemen, a bilt will be laid before you upon the subject of county government, and your attention will be again called to the consideration of the Factory law, and to a ummary jurisdiction of magistrates.
You will be asked at an early period of the session to take into your consideration a bill on the subject of cattle disease in this country.

mission."
The closing dispatch of the Bue Book is from Minister Layard, dated Money, announcing that the Russian parlementairehad appeared at Gornasondlar, announcing a suspension of hostilities in Bulgaria. tilities in Bulgaria.

THE MEDITERRANEANYLEET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A correspondent at Pera says it is understood that the British fleet is preparing to leave You'ral for Bestias Bay.

FRACE ESTIMATE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Fost says it is able to state that the British army and navy estimates have been framed on a peace boting, and will be presented at the earliest posible moment

journey. They will reach Kezanik on Saturday or Sunday.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN GREEKE.

PAGAN BARBARITY.

HONG KONG, Dec. 22.—Great indignation is excited by the extraordinary cruelty of an announcement in the Government organ, the Peking Gazette. Five years ago a rebel chief in

mrs. most dire and nerot age.

MR. MORGAN
an occasion like this, when a nation,
its respect to a dead Senator, it was
that the section which he represented
silent. Alabama slaid upon the tomb
s Senator a bough of her evergreen
crowned with white, emblem of
with it extended to Indiana her
mapathy.

it sympathy.

en spoke of the prominent traits of Mr.

's character, and said though his nature
ensely combative, his ear was ever ready
nto bugles of truce. He was no conHis nature was above that mean
He was an open, bold, and defant ant. His opponents always knew where to
he lived during the most corrupt
our history, and had every opportunity
rich by stealth; but he escaped every
on of dishonesty. He was an honest

MR. BRUCE ed to the attachment the colored people or the dead Senator, and said perhaps no e man except Abraham Lincoln and Charles aer was better known to the colored people one loyed or revered. laps no

MR. VOORHEES.
Edmunds, Burnside, Booth, Anthony, and Paddock having spoken, Mr. concluded the eulogies. He said r Morton and himself became personal as political friends in early life, and alin after years their politicar opinions a widely separated as the poles, their if friendship remained unbroken. He of the late Senator as one of mitsation, having become a great worthy of imitation, having become a great man by his own efforts. If he could not be President himself, he did much to put others in that office, and to dictate their policies. The Senate then, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

PRORATING.

uch to The Chicago Trib rox, D. C., Jan. 17 .- The Attorne eral, in the matter of the contest between Pacific Railroads over prorating, decides hat additional legislation will be necessary to Pacific to prorate with the Kansas Pacific. The Kansas Pacific people will immediately attempt to frame some legislation which will be satisf liately attempt tory to them. It is expected that a bill will Board of Commissioners to ascertain what preenforcement of the laws, and ect the Attorney-General to proceed by warranto against the Union Pacific to com-

decision of the Attorney-General is ally in favor of the Union Pacific, and to Person Informs the President that ion raised under existing law can only by decided by the courts. In view of on, the decision of Judge Dillon on ag case in Iowa is awaited with great

#### COMMITTEE WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The House ommittee on Foreign Relations to-day heard guments as to the alleged frudulent claims rarded to be paid by the Mexican Mixed Claims Commission. The argument made on chalf of the award is that the House has no on of awards made under a Commis ion created by treaty.

FOREIGN TRADE. The House Foreign Relations Committee considering the proposed means of increasing our foreign trade, with a view to the enactment legislation to further that purpose. The ion of the Committee is to confer addiional powers and facilities upon Consuls and commercial agents. For the accomplishment of this object the Committee will have the hearty operation of the President and Secretary of tate, the latter of whom will transmit his views in writing to the Committee. It is be-deved that the trade with European countries an be much increased by the adoption of proper

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS. The Naval Committee is likely to report pon two measures which will be of much ben-It to the rank and file of the navy. One bill oses to establish depositories in which com-seamen can deposit their savings and upon which they may receive 4 per cent per annum. A similar system has resulted in encouraging avings in the army. The second bill will permit he enlistment in the navy of boys between 15 and 17. The statistics before the Committee show that the great proportion of seamen in the navy at present are foreigners. By opening the ranks to the enlistment of boys of 15 it is thought a more patriotic navy can be secured, as the majority of them would re-enlist.

CLAIMS.

The Secretary of War and Gen. Vincent strongly oppose the bills before the Senate Committee to extend the time for presenting claims. The time closed June 30, 1874. The Secretary of War thinks there was ample time, and that to extend it now would open the door to fraud.

or ALABAMA.

The House Committee having the Okalahama bill in charge is not to be deterred from its purpose by so triffing a matter as treatles. Franklin, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee, is represented as having stated that treaty provisions would not be considered as having any veight in the discussion, nor regarded by the Committee in making their report. Boudinot, a Cerokee by birth, who has been my year a. Washington, is the only representive of indians here. He favors the bill. A number of degrees from the civilized tribes are here protesting against it.

MORE ECCIONY.

Glover's Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will illustrate its desire for economy by askin for a clerk and two experts. The experts enablyed by House Committees in the last Congress were generally Treasury clerks who had been discharged for drunkenness or similar causes.

The Committee with the pompous title of Committee on the Revision of the Laws Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Vote for President and Vice-President held its first meeting to-day. Indications are that dissensions which cannot be healed will speedily arise in the Committee on the Revision of the Laws Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Vote for President and Vice-President held its first meeting to-day. Indications are that dissensions which cannot be healed will speedily arise in the Committee on the committee, the first having charge of the tenure of office; the second of the method of electing; and the third the mode of ascertaining and declaring the result of the election for President and Vice-President.

THE TOLEDO POST-OFFICE. OKALAHAMA.

THE TOLEDO POST-OFFICE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads today took up the nomination of Alexander Reed to be Postmaster at Toledo, and post-poned its further consideration until Feb. 7.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day agreed to hear arguments on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill to-morrow.

CONTESTED-SEAT CASES.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Elections having charge of the South Carolina contested case of Richardson and Rainey heard arguments this morning, but took no action other than to appoint next Monday for a further hearing. There will be a meeting of the full Committee to-morrow, at which time it is expected that final action will be taken in the California contested case of Pacheco and Wigginton.

THE TEXAS TROUBLES.

The Sub-Committee to morrow, at which time it is expected that final action will be taken in the California contested case of Pacheco and Wigginton.

THE TEXAS TROUBLES.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has in charge the question of the Texas border troubles, held a meeting this morning, and took the statement of Mr. Steele, the Adjutant-General of the State of Texas. There was nothing new in it.

The NAVAL INQUIRY.

The investigation into the expenses and accounts of the Navy Department was begun to-day by the Committee of the House. William H. Shock, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was examined at great length touching the indebtedness of his department, the character of outstanding contracts, manner in which the contracts were made, and especially the contracts made just before Robeson's retirement from the Navy Department. Numerous statements of figures and copies of papers requested will be speedily furnished the Committee.

The new Standing Committee on Western livers is Stevenson, Burnett, and Devenny.

REVENUE. THE WHISEY AND TOBACCO 74X.

pecial Dispatch to The Oricago Tribuns.

HIROTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Gen. Rat position to the proposed propositions to reduce the tax upon whisky and tobacco. Gen. Raum says that \$40,000,000 of revenue from tobacco cannot be obtained if the tax is in any respect modified, and that the Government needs every dollar of revenue. He also opposed the reduc-tion of the whisky tax for similar reasons. Those who have been most carefully Those who have been most carefully watching the Ways and Means Committee watching the ways and Means Committee express the opinion that there will be no change whatever in the tax either upon whisky or tobacco. Distillers writing here from the West claim that business is greatly depressed because of the uncertainty as to the proposed modification, and that, unless this uncertainty is soon removed, distillers will lose large sums of money.

of money.

TARIFF REVISION.

Fernando Wood and his experts think that they have arranged a tariff so as to obtain a revenue of \$150,000,000. They expect \$120,000,000 from internal revenue. A liberal allowance is made for failing off in receipts, and the bill proposes to greatly simplify the tariff.

BUTLER-PATTERSON. THEIR LITTLE ARRANGEMENT.

tion of certain Republican Senators to press action at an early day on the resolution to investigate the alleged bargain between Senator Pat-terson and Senator Butler (S. C.), whereby the former was to vote for the admission of the latter to the Senate in consideration of his using his influence to have all the proceedings under the pending indictments against him (Patter-son) in South Carolina suspended. It is claimed that positive proof of such a bargain has been discovered, and will be forthcoming. Ex-Collector Worthington, of Charleston, who has been Patterson's secret political manager and wirepuller, asserted to-day to your correspondent that such a bargain between Patterson and Butler was made in his presence, in the Ebbitt House, of this city, some time prior to the consideration of Butler's case in the Senate. Worthington says that the whole matter had previously been talked over between himself and Patterson, and they concluded to enter into such a bargain with Butler, but not to observe it if Butler succeeded in having a nolle prosequi entered against the in-dictments in South Carolina before the Senate acted on his case. Butler failed to do this, and finding that Patterson intended to yote for the admission of Butler, and trust to vote for the admission of Butler, and trust to his influence afterward to have the prosecutions stopped in South Carolina, and that the admission of Butler would endanger the control of the Senate by the Republicans, Worthington says that he backed out of the transaction, and refused absolutely to have anything more to do with it. Worthington will be an important witness in the proposed investigation, and he asserts unqualifiedly that the alteged bargain can be clearly established. In consequence of Patterson's voting for Butler, Worthington and Patterson have become alienated, and he is now ready to tell what he knows.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SMITH ON THE WAR-PATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—John Q. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has arrived here, and will immediately enter upon what he call his vindication. He says that Secretary Schurz's report, by innuendo and by direct charge, is a tissue of falsehoods, and that it attributes to his (Smith's) administration the responsibility for acts committed and omitted years before Smith was Indian Commissioner. SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A caucus of Senate Republicans will be called for to-morrow to consider the case of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

EATON'S JOKE. Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is an unconquered and unconquerable Bourbon. He re-fuses to recognize the present Administration even by word. This was well illustrated by coloquy which occurred to-day between the Connecticut Senator and a gentleman who was anxious to understand the programme of Conkling's Mexican Investigating Committee. Senator Eaton said: "I don't know when there will be another meeting. Nothing is being done now. The truth is, the occasion which called for that Committee seems to have passed. It has no longer any real reason for its exist ence. I think the wisest thing to do would be for the de facto Government of the United States to recognize the de facto Diaz Govern-A QUESTION.

A defeated applicant for the position of watchman in the Interior Department says that the first question asked him as a condition of admission was the distance of the earth from the sun, and how he would calculate from the velocity of light. This story is told by a Chica-

sun, and how he would calculate from the velocity of light. This story is told by a Chicago Congressman.

HOUSE BUSINESS.

The progress of legislation in the House is so slow as to make it probable that the warm weather will come and go and find Congress here with its business still unfinished. The House has accomplished scarcely anything this week, and to-day little more was done than yesterday. To-morrow is to be chiefly devoted to culogies on the late Senator Morton, and the week will have clapsed with no important business transacted so far as legislation goes. It is nearly the ist of February, and the Appropriation Committee has not yet reported one of the regular annual appropriation bills, notwithstanding Congress that in October, and there was a month of the Christmas holidays during which the Committee was nominally at work.

Lie is hinted that the President in his forthcoming Civil-Service imessage will recommend that the selection of Postmasters in the smaller towns be made by popular vote, and that the Postmaster-General shall merely confirm the selection made. This plan was adopted in the President's own town in Ohio, and is said to have given great satisfaction. Another subject to which the Civil-Service message is expected to refer is the law which makes four years the term of office. A recommendation may be made that instead of this definite term the commission shall run until removed for cause.

working condition has regularly and steadily given increased facilities to the business of the canal. In view of the increase of business, and there being a balance sufficient to complete all the work remaining and still leave a sufficient surplus at the end of the year to meet any extra and unforescent expense, Maj. Wester recommends the further reduction of tolls, which is approved and affixed by the Secretary of War.

LIGHT-HOUSE CONTRACTS.

The Light-House Board to-day awarded contracts for supplying 87,000 gallous of winterstrained lard oil for the use of the various lighthouses at from 66 68-100 to 84 cents.

A TREATY OF COMMERCE

and friendship between the United States and the Samoan Islands was signed to-day. It will be sent to the Senate to-morrow for ratification.

DEAD LETTERS.

EXAMINATION OF THE SCHEDULES. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.-Fresh from the press comes the catalogue of articles to be knocked off to the highest bidders at the regular annual sale in the interests of the Dead-Letter Office, "commencing Wednesday, Jan. 16, and continued daily until the whole is disposed of." The catalogue describes 9,373 articles, sent through the mails during one year, and held for postage, or because of misdirection or removal of the consignees. It would be a fair presumption that people mailing valuables would take sufficient interest in the delivery of the matter to direct correctly and to comply with the laws directing prepayment, but were nearly ten thousand persons who were careless enough to contribute thousands dollars towards the recklessness of Con-gressional appropriations. For, under the law, all unclaimed articles must be sold, and receipts pald into the Treasury Treasury, mitted to nonentities living on no thorough fares, in misspelled cities of ambiguous ec ties, without even a State to furnish a clew, cer tainly will go a long way toward paying swindling contractors whose names and local habitalons are clearly defined.

THE CATALOGUE. And this catalogue, prepared without a single reference to the oddities or the pathos it in volves, is really a reflex of human affections stern business transactions, religion, and, short, of every part of existence in which the nalls may be successfully employed. It ha four classifications, or schedules; the first, per taining to the toilette; the second, marked, in lefinitely, "miscellaneous," and pertain most anything that will-go into a mail-bag; the third, to jewelry; and the fourth, to "books chromos, and music." Schedule No. 1 con chromos, and music." Schedule No. 1 contains 1,399 articles; No. 2, 4,737; No. 3, 1,276; and No. 4, 2,161. It is questionable if the most discursive imagination could approximate even the incongruities and wonderful and odd juxtapositions that this cold-blooded pamphlet presents. Under Schedule No. 1, we have cravats and small saws, and, as if the

blooded pamphlet presents. Under Schedule No. 1, we have cravats and small saws, and, as if the extremes had not been recognized in these, we find just beyond "frizettes" and baby's socks, bibs and false hair. Close together are quoted silk garters and magnifying glasses, while stockings and tooth-brushes straggle for bre-eminence. There is a perfect sea of lace, barbs, and bows, upon which float whole cargoes of kid gloves, handkerchiefs, ties, and book-marks. That miserable invention of the devil for idle hands, "tatting," looms up in almost every other line.

THERE ARE MILES OF RIBBON, yards of edging, and worsted trimming by the ton, offset by combs, razors, artificial flowers, and knives, and these in turn flanked by rosaries, citholic medals, Odd-Fellows' badges, scapularies, scissors, collars, spoons, sewing-machine shuttles, and fish-hooks. There are 171 lots of handkerchiefs offered, some silk, some linen, and some embroidered or laced. These are mixed up with dress-lifters, screws, fever thermometers, scroll-saws, and toy hatchess. Lot 1, 332 is "whistles"; 1, 333. "shoulder straps"; and lot 1, 334, "400 canceled foreign stamps." Two or three "lots" are "postage stamps," surgesting the inference that cortain affectionate Hibernians have been writing to the divine empresses of their souls and have put the stamps inside, instead of on the envelope, so that gossips couldn't tell where the letters came from. Violin-strings and pendulums, camel's-hair orashes and fish-line," excites the invention of the purchaser in an effort to usefully connect the two. Lot No. 955, "ear slippers," is manifestly the payment of a year's subscription for the Milwankee Sentinel. Lot No. 1, 133 "inger." There is no further description of it. Simply the word "finger." But if we turn aside for a moment from the cares of the world, it is easy to picture some fair New England girl, with mild, round gray eyes, and a fair, fresh face, writing to a distant false one, who has forgotten her in his wrestle with

aside for a moment from the cares of the world, it is easy to picture some fair. New England girl, with mild, round gray eyes, and a fair, fresh face, writing to a distant false one, who has forgotten her in his wrestle with

THE ASPERITIES OF SHARON'S MINES.

Maybe the letter chides him with a little regretful carnestness for neglecting his promise to remember the little maiden to whom the country village became a winter prairie when he left it. Then, perhaps, it goes on to ask a return of her letters, which she filled with modest pledges of her best love for him. Then it concludes with a postscript, saying she returns the finger the cruel buzz-saw cut off, and which he gave her to remind her of the hand that should never be raised against her in anger. And the little gray-eyed maiden looks toward the West at stinset, and wonders why her letter treasures do not come back, white he digs deeper into the earth after the villanous silver that only needs two more votes to make it legal-tender. In the meantime the finger is advertised for sale. What a life history we have here!

Three times we find the article "coin." Evidently that means silver, for all other coin is money, and goes into the Tressury. Lot No. 612 is a porous plaster, and mailed without superscription in the hope that it would stop where it would do the most good. "Six hair-orimpers," evidently for a blonde, because a brdnette uses eight. Lot No. 694 is glass eyes, and it may be that somewhere in the world there are a pair of signiless sockets walting still and waiting patiently for the crystal optics that would make a barren face at least presentable. though they could not unfold the beauties of the world. Chicago people still remember the drugstore on Clafk street whose window for a long time bore the legend:

"ARTIFICIAL BYES—OPEN ALL NIGHT."

Perhaps this lot was a consignment.

Here and there scattered through they would wait was a sonsignment. Here and there, scattered through they would in side with a suby wants for christening, birthday, or

which given from a measurement of the first provided a long way from home, the first provided at long way from home, the first provided way out of all ways for his suppose the first provided ways from home, the first provided ways from home from his provided w

10

lettes, and mouse-traps, covering every ki commodity of conveyient size.

SCHEDULE NO. 3 IS OF MORE VALUE, since it embraces jewelry. There are diamo gold breast-pins, chains, rings, sleeve-but scari-pins, lockets, crosses, car-rings, fruit-kn bracelets, spectacles, and study in almost en-variety. Hings predominate in number. 1.218 is a gold-mounted double photograp Tilden and Hendricks, possibly indefinitely rected to somebody who thought they had elected, but who gever could be found. 1. 218 is a gold-mounted double photograph of Tilden and Hendricks, possibly indefinitely directed to somebody who thought they had been elected, but who gever could be found.

In the fourth schedule we find, besides a remarkable library, a wonderful collection of fine arts. The first article is "Chatter-Box," and the second a work on the "Evangelical Alliance." The Auditor-General's report on railroads comes in, sent undoubtedly by some Congressman to a constituent to show that he had not forgotten him. Then follow in regular succession: "Normal Written Anthemetic." "The Christ of History," "Jack Harkaway," and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." "The Cosmic God" and the "Geology of Tenmessee" are in line. "Cobbin's Child Commentator on the Bible" is followed by a history of the Pennsylvania Railroad. "Songs of the Sanctuary," "History of Morgan's Cavalry," "Scripture Alphabet," and the "Lawa of Ohlo" form another group, flanked by "Popular Pasitines," "Almost a Nun." "Creas's Commentaries." and the "Physiology of Woman." Close underneath come "Hymn Book," "Derangements of the Liver," "Dotty Dimple," and a "German Bible Dictionary."

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, NOVELS, books of sports mathematics, history, all mingled in chaos, owned by no one, claimed by no one, valifs upon the various postal routes, brought together like the patients at a dispensary, without regard to congeniality or subject treated. There is a suggestion, "How to Amuse" "The Bride of Lammermoor," "Helps to Prayer, "The Statutes of California," "We by the Public." "The Big Bonanza." Then there is a suggestion, "How to Amuse" "The Bride of Lammermoor," "Helps to Prayer, "The Statutes of California," "We better's Dictionary," "Footprints of an Itinerant." "R. B. Hayes Grand March" "From the Stage-coach to the Pulpit."

It would take sixteen pages of Trie Tribune tog ot brough this remarkable catalogue and dwell.

Pulpit."

It would take sixteen pages of The TRIBUNE to go through this remarkable catalogue and dwell upon each article offered. The book is an interesting study, and I have only given you a dim outline of its treasures, comicul and serious. But he who ever junces at it learns one lesson which he will never forget, and that is to direct his letters, then affix stamps, and then serutinize both carefully to see that they are all right.

S. H.

THE RECORD.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.-Bills were in roduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Howe-To punish the forcible obstruction of inter-State commerce by railways. Referred to the Committee on Judicary. By Mr. Ferry—Providing for the classification of mail matter and rates of postage thereon. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

Mr. Hamlin called up the joint resolution apointing President Nuch Porter, of Yale Colege, a member of the Board of Regents of the an Institute, vice James B. Dana, resigned. Agreed to.

Mr. Wadleigh said that the family of the late Senator Morton found among his papers his views as a member of the special committee in regard to Chinese immigration, and the Senate having given the late Senator leave to present his views in. writing when the majority report was submitted on the 27th of February, 1877, he (Wadleigh) now presented such views, and moved that they be printed. So ordered.

gration.

By Mr. Knapp—Extending the operations of the
Light-Honse Board over the Illimois River.

By Mr. Elam—For the betjer organization of the
United States District Court of Louisiana; also to

United States District Court of Louisiana; also to authorize the construction of railroad bridges near Shreveport and Ouachias, La.

Mr. Peddie asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the insecurity of savings institutions, and the diminished confidence in them, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to spooint Postmasters in towns of 5,000 population and upwards agents for the sale of United States bonds in denominations of \$100 or less.

Mr. Wood remarked that that subject was already before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Waddell said that it was also before the Post-Office Committee, and he moved that the resolution be referred to that Committee.

Mr. Wood objected to the ohering of the resontion.

Mr. Hewitt reported a bill granting pensions to the surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors (or their widows) of the Mexican, Creek, Florida, and Black-Hawk Wars. Ordered printed.

Mr. Watson introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the laws relating to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812. Referred.

The House then took up the business of the morning house office the Wife Ported yesterney by Mr. Frye to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States courts.

offenses competent witnesses in United States courts.

Amendments were adopted extending the act to the Territorial courts, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, and inserting these words "And his failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against him."

The bill was passed.

It is in these words: "In the trial of all indicaments, informations, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes, and offenses, and misdemeanors in United States courts, the Territorial courts, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry in any State or Territory, including the District of Columbia, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness, and his failure to make such a request shall not create any presumption against him.

Mr. Banning reported a bill directing the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico the three months' extra pay aircady provided for by the act of Congress. Passed.

Mr. Cox reported back the joint resolution extending thanks to Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, for solving the most important geographical problem of the age, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. O'Neil presented the resolution of the Union

ical problem of the ago, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. O'Neil presented the resolution of the Union League of Philadelphia against all legislation proposing a repayment of certain 5 per cent, 4% per cent, and 4 per cent bands which were disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at par for gold coin and in silver coin of less value than gold.

Mr. Bright offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the amount of interest paid by the Government to national banks on bonds held as securities for the issues of currency to them. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Beebe in the chair, on the state of the Union, and was addressed by Mr. Bialr, of New Hampshire, on the financial question.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blair's speech, the Speaker laid before the House a message from, the Senate communicating its resolutions on the death of the late Senator Morton, and Mr. Hanna gave notice that he world call them up to-morrow.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18-1 a. m.-Indicaions-For the Lake Region, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with light snow, variable winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature. Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 17.—One wire is working to Sacramento, and we expect other wires to be in working order by noon to-day.

The Central Facific Railroad has not been obstructed. The storm has ceased, and the weather is clear west of Virginia now.

There has been a very heavy rainfall in California, but we cannot learn the particulars.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The storm has ceased in the city, and, as far as known, throughout the State. Telegraphic communication is still interrupted to a great extent. No damage of consequence is reported to railroads or other property. The rainfall has been general and copious. cloudy weather, with light snow, variable wings,

LOOK OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO. Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weat GEIEBAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 17-Midnight.
Stations. Ber. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather | Stations | Ber | Thr. | Wind. | Pembina | 29.99 | 12 | N. W., gen. | Bismarck | 29.44 | 20 | N. E., light. | Breckinridge | 29.44 | 24 | 8. E., fresh. | Duluth | 30.03 | 25 | 8. E., gentle | 25. E., and | 24.97 | 25. E., and | 25. E.,

SENATOR WILLIAMS. LEXINOTON, Ky., Jan. 17.—Senator elect Gen. John S. Williams passed through this city this evening on his woy home to Mt. Sterling. He was met at the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd, headed by a brass band. Amid loud cheers and the firing of anvils, the General was welcomed to our city. He made a short address rom the pistform of the rear car. THE CHINESE QUESTION. Views of the Late Senator Mo This Important Subject.

The Government Has No Right to Exclude Them by Legislation.

Chinese Cheap Labor a Prominent Cause of

California's Prosperity. Arrest of Leading Anti-Chinese Agi-tators in San Francisco.

SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS. A PLRA FOR THE MONGOLIANS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. U., Jan. 17.—Senator cent never relaxes his vigilance in oppos nything which suggests the possibility of any me time since the tamily of the late Senate forton found among his papers his inc report on Chinese immigration. It was presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Wadleigh, who asked that it might be submitted as a nority report, and be printed in the He To this publicity Senator Surgent objected, and the fragamentary report took the usual course

THE PAPER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The paper mbodying the views of the late Senator Morton on the Chinese question, submitted to the Sen-ate to-day, is to a considerable extent fragtary, but the character of the conclueached by him as an individual member (an nority of one) of the join Congressional Com ittee on Chinese Immigration are clearly show by this synopsis:

mittee on Chinese Immigration are clearly snown by this synopsis:

American institutions are not arbitrary in their character, not mere creations of force or circumstances, but are based on the great and eternal doctrines of the equality and natural rights of man. We profess to believe that God has given to all men the same rights, without regard to race or color, yet it has taken one hundred years to establish this doctrine by legal formula in our Government, and there are still large numbers who do not, in their minds, admit its truth, and practically deny it by preventing it from being carried into effect. It is proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and recognized by our Constitution, that our country is open to immigration of the world, an asylum of the oppressed and unfortunate. While China and Japan, yielding to Western dirlization, and especially recognizing the force of the example and policy of the United States, have abandoned their policy of excluding foreigners, it is proposed that we should adopt their cast-off policy, and the same arguments used at one time in these countries to justify exclusion are reproduced here, yiz.: that the admission of foreigners interfered with the trade and labor of their people, corrupted their morals, and degraded their religion.

The strength and endurance of our Government does not depend on our material wealth

their religion.

The strength and endurance of our Government does not depend on our material wealth and prosperity. Nor will they be insured merely by the general diffusion of education. Our party about the second control of the c ly by the general diffusion of education. Our only absolute security consusts in the devotion of the masses of the people to the devotion of the masses of the people to the doctrines upon which the Government was founded, and the profound conviction that the rights of men are not conferred by constitutional enactments, which may be altered or abolished, but are the natural God-given and

INALIENABLE RIGHT OF UNIVERSAL MAN.
Closely allied to this great doctrine, and in fact its necessary outgrowth, is the policy which throws open the doors of our nation to all who desire to make our country their home. Yet

its necessary outgrowth, is the policy which throws open the doors of our nation to all who desire to make our country their home. Yet we still retain the right to prescribe conditions and create safeguards to protect us from pauperism, crime, and disease, and to fix the terms upon which they may become citizens and participate in the Government. To regulate immigration and to prescribe terms upon which we will admit men of foreign birth to the excreise of civil and political rights is one thing; to pronibit or exclude them in whole or in part is another. It is both our right and our duty to make such regulations as will protect the interests, morals, and safety of our people against foreigners. And we may further discriminate among nations, and exact terms and conditions from the people of one country that we do not deem necessary as to others. We have always made this discrimination with regard to the right to become citizens by permitting none but white persons to become naturalized, but as to the right to work, to trade, to live, or acquire Droperty, we have

NEVER MADE ANY DISTINCTION.

To do so now would be a great innovation

Droperty, we have

NEVER MADE ANY DISTINCTION.

To do so now would be a great innovation upon the policy and traditions of our Government, and would be a long step in the denial of the brotherhood of men and of the broad humanitarian policy inaugurated by our fathers. The limitation of the right to become naturalized to white persons was blaced in the law when slavery was the controlling influence in our Government, and is now refained by lingering prejudices growing out of that institution. After having abolished slavery and by constitutional enactments established the equal civil and political rights of all men without regard to race or color, to again recognize distinctions of race and color by excluding the copper-colored people of Asia from our shores, and to establish a new governmental policy upon the basis of color, or different form of civilization and religion, would be

INCONSISTENT AND UNSOUND.

As American, standing upon the great doctrines to which I have referred, and seeking to educate the masses into thair belief, and charged with the administration of the laws by which equal rights and protection shall be extended to all races, we cannot now safely take a new departure, and in another form resurrect and restablish these odious distinctions of race and color which brought upon us the Civil War, and from which we fendly hoped that God in His Providence had delivored us for ever.

Although the inquiry which the Committee were instructed to make does not involve the political rights of the Chinese, I may be permitted to observe that in my judgment the Chinese cannot be protected in the Pacific States without representation in the Legislature or Congress, without a voice in the selection of officers. Complete protection can be given them only by allowing

THEM TO BECOME CITIZENS.

Again, in considering any project to prohibit Chinese immigration, this fast should be borne in mind: that the Chinese landing upon our shores we must deal with the lights of British subjects, and in any legislation or tr

number of traders employing it are 234,000. The banking capital in the Western States is only \$89,000,000, with 231,000 traders. The difference in the number of traders between the two sections is very slight, yet, notwithstanding the fact that the banking capital in the Middle States is over double that of the Western States, the failures are 10 per cent greater. Misfortune has come to only every eighty-fourth trader in the West, but it has overtaken every thirty-third business man in the Middle States. It will not do to account for this difference by the assertion that more capital is needed and absorbed in the business of the East, and that the lock-up of funds is greater. This may be true in some respects, but the average liabilities in Western States average \$20,387, against \$19,281 in Eastern States. With regard to the results of the year and the general condition of business, the Agency says the expectations that were formed of the probable volume and profitableness of the trade of the country have only been partially fuifilled, yet, in many respects, substantial progress toward recovery has been made. The product of precious metals is fully maintained, and though iron, coal, and lumber interests still languish, petroleum, grain, cotton, tobacco, and other farm products have added largely to the nation's wealth. A visible increase in the employment of labor is noticeable in-important sections, and the manufacturing industries have in some degree improved, both for home and foreign markets." in which men are free to work for such prices as they choose to accept.

Looking at the question broadly, and at the effect which Chinese labor has exerted in California running through a period of twenty-five years, I am strongly of the opinion that but for the presence of the Chinese California would not now have more than one-halfor two-thirds her present white population; that Chinese labor has opened up many avenues and new industries for white labor, made many kinds of business possible, and laid the foundations of manufacturing interests that bid fair to rise to enormous proportions; that the presence of the Chinese, holding out the prospect for labor at reasonable rates, induced the transfer of large amounts of capital and emigration to California, and of large numbers of business and enterprising men, thus making California the most inviting field for emigrants from every class of society, including laboring men.

Mr. Morton adduces evidence given before the Joint Congressional Committee which shows that the intellectual capacity of the Chinese is fully equal to white people.

ABOUT FIYE THOUSAND CHINESE WOMEN in which men are free to work for such prices as WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Agent at the Bannock Indian camp telegraphs the Indian Office recommending that the Bannocks be sent away with the military and held till the Gov-ernment decides what to do with them. Unless removed, a sufficient military force will be re-quired to keep them in subjection.

ally equal to white people.

ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND CHINESE WOMEN bave come, most of them prostitutes, imported by procurers, who manage and dispose of them on their arrival. The better and greater part of the Chinese are opposed to this degrading and destructive traffic, and have made repeated efforts to abolish it. The original responsibility

panies and masters of sailing vasals, which all have refused to dring them. But who consider the extent and effect of white protion in all our large cities, we cannot charge to the Chinese as an original offens, or or Decetifar to their color.

In conclusion he says: "Labor does not require that a price shall be fixed by law or that

men who live cheapiy and can work for lower wages shall for that reason be kept out of the

THE HOODLUMS.

LOAPERS AND AGITATORS AT LAST GO BEYOND THE LIMITS OF FORBEARANCE EVEN IN A PREE

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 17 .- For some time past workformen by agitators Kearney, Knight.
Wellock, and others has been growing more and more incending in character. At meetings held in this city last night pretty strong intimations were given that the Chinese passengers by the streamer (lity of Tokio due here to gers by the steamer City of Tokio, due here to-morrow, would be attacked. It has been ascertained that, under the advice of their leaders and has made some purchases of weapons. The power of public opinion and vigorous utterances by the press have finally spurred the authorities to action. This morning the heads of the Eexecutive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the City Government held a secret conference, as a result of which a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held this afternoon. The Mayor called the attention of the Board to the threats of the agitators against life and property, and their defiance of the Government, d declared that the time for decisive action had come. Resolutions were adopted authoriz-ing the Mayor to appoint a committee of seven of the Board to go to Sacramento this evening and procure the immediate passage of bills au-thorizing the Police Commissioners to appoint

temporarily such number of special police as may be deemed necessary from time to time for the preservation of order.

The Committee left on the evening boat this afternoon. The Mayor had a conference with Gen. McComb, who has ordered the entire military force of the city to assemble at their armories, and remain under arms until further notice. Gen. McDowell has given assurance that the authorities shall have the support of the United States troops, if required. The city was very quiet last night. The workingmen had no meetings. The militia were on quard during the night. A number of miner agitators were arrested and locked up. Kearney and Wellock were arrested this evening on charges of conspiracy and misdemeanor, and held in bail for \$11,000 and \$5,000, respectively, in default of which both were locked up. They say that they will not attempt to proque bail. They also assert that hereafter their meetings will be secret except the usual Sunday gathering in the also assert that hereal territy meetings will be secret except the usual Sunday gathering in the City Hall lots. Warrants are also out for the arrest of Knight. The police have orders to promptly arrest any speaker indulging in incendiary language.

The steamer City of Tokio arrived from China and Language of police was any

and Japan to-day. A squad of police was on hand during the debarkation of the passengers, but no disturbance occurred

THE EXPRESSMEN. at St. Louis Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—The second day's proceedings of the Expressmen's Convention were devoted mainly to a discussion of the constitution. Mr. Dwight presented the report of the Committee appointed at the last annual Convention to revise the constitution and bytead of trying to change the old constitution presented an entirely new one, in which the modes of representation in the National Con-vention, the divisions of classes, the manner of forfeits, insurance, etc., and the time of holding the National Convention were all different from hose provided for in the old laws and reguthose provided for in the old laws and regulations governing the affairs of the body. The paper made the time for holding the National Convention on each alternate year. Mr. George C. Hildt, of Baltimore, moved that the report be accepted, but that it be required required to lay over for the space of one year, according to the provision in the constitution restricting the manner of making amendments to the constitution. The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Dwight presented the report of the Executive Committee, which was an informal one, owing to the fact that the ground over which their report would extend had already been covered by previous reports. The Committee recommended the payment of the following claims for insurance: James Miller, San Francisco, a disabled member, who was shot by highwaymen while driving payment of the following claims for insurance: James Miller, San Francisco, a disabled member, who was shot by highwaymen while driving a stage for Wells, Farzo & Co.; F. F. Coulter, of Atlanta, Ga., total disability; Walter J. Lynch, of Blackstone, Mass.; G. K. Wood, of Fairpoint, N. Y., agent for the American Express Company; William Clark, Waterloo, Canada; G. H. De Luce, Austin; Peter Williams, New York; Jesse J. Peck, Elwood, N. J. They were referred back to the Executive Committee for final action. The report of the Committee for final action. The report of the Committee for final action. The report of the Committee for final action of the exact that the investigation of the condition of the books of the Financial Agent was a complete vindication of the chaiges of mismanagement presented against him at the last meeting. Among the prominent gentlemen who arrived to-day and took their places as delegates were Mr. E. M. Morseman, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Express Company, Omaha, Neb.; Col. L. G. Weir, General Agent of the Adams Express Company at Clucinnati, O.; and Mr. F. B. Fargo, Supermendent of the American Express Company, Chicago, Ill.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George Bingham, Pittsburg; Vice-President, George Bingham, Pittsburg; Vice-President, L. C. Weir, Cincinnati; Grand Secretary, Sutherland DeWitt, Elmira, N. Y. Executive Committee—H. W. Dwight, Springfield, Mass.; E. M. Morseman, Omaha, Neb.; W. G. Yates, Cleveland, O.; A. D. Keener, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hayden, St. Louis, Mo.

Adjourned sine die.

Adjourned sine die.

STATE OF TRADE.

A Good Chance for the East to Give Us

Rest in Regard to Western Bankrupts Annual Report of the Commercial Spies. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

to talk about the bankrupt West, in face of the figures presented in Dun, Barlow & Co.'s annual circular for 1877. They give the failures in the United States as 220 less than 1876, with the

total liabilities, however, barely half a million less. The Agency says: "It is folly to urge

that these disasters are caused by the absence of available capital for business purposes. This is demonstrated by the following comparison. The National Banking capital of the Middle States is \$180,000,000. The

number of traders employing it are 224,000. The banking capital in the Western States is

INDIANS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Agent at

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Jan. 17.—Arrived, ateamship Ida ho, from Liverpool. London, Jan. 17.—The steamships Montana Frankfort, and Dorrin have arrived out

Trade resumed its sittings to-day, and passed resolutions in favor of countervaling duties and the reduction of the duties on raw surar, and the reduction of the dusies on ray such the best means of developing sugar-refining a trade with the West Indies. A resolution to the effect this all railways should be free to telegraph committee for the construction, use, and maintenant of their telegraph lines was voted down. The Committee on Westelian apported, recommend

Toronto, Jan. 17.—C. E. Williams, the cago forger, was before the County Counday. Judge McKenzie said that Mr. Stiem the prosecutor, declined to come from Chical to give personal evidence, and the Court and authority to detain the prisoner for extradition of the prisoner, on being discharged, was indistely rearrested, and will appear before Police Magistrate to-morrow for bringing stoproperty into Canada.

MUSIC AT HAMMOND, IND.

Special Dispaces to The Caicago Dybnach
Hammond, Ind., Jan. 17.—Our people
night enjoyed the best rocal entertainm
ever given in this town. It was by one of y
city societies (Chicago Glee and Madrical Un
—Davis, Loveday, McManus, and Payson.)
programme consisted of American glee
part annua. English Madrical and chappieces, together with a recitation by it
N.F. Ravin, of Chicago, of the "Raim Madrical
He holds religious anythem in our terms."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

nent Farmer Murdered on the Highway Near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Narrow Escape of the Victim's Sec.

The Deed Attributed to Melly Maguires.

Three Negroes Near Lexington, Ly.
Killed by a Mob of Masked

PERMIT WATER ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Column Tribute
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan 17.—A murder
foul was committed in the highway about
miles from this city list night, and it is
than probable that the Mollie Magnires than probable that the Mullie Mazuires some way connected with the blocky Philip Callender, a highly-respected fare country merchant, was returning homeometry merchant, was returning homeometry merchant, was returning homeometry merchant, was returning homeometry with his son, a your aged 22, they having been to Plymouth a ing a lawsuit against some of the box Connel family, who for years have been done with the better than outland. Connel family, who are then outland a little better then outland auft. Under darkness, shots were fired from an the road-side, the father falling with the road-side, the rather railing with through the brain, the son marrowing with a bullet through his hat and scalp. Having accomplished their emen were seen to take the road and many. The alarm was given, and to away. The alarm was given, and to away the seed the seed of the seed

away. The alarm was given, and in wounded man was promptly cared for lived until this morning.

It appears from the character of the in his nead and body that the mand their guns loaded with shot, and intended to kill both the father if sitting together, in the

the second shot.

Great excitement prevailed in the neighbohood, and many were looking for the much throughout the day. It is not known that the callender or his son had my other case than the Connels, and suspiction points to the very strongly, they being the family who resisted arrest by the authorities in April 1871. Sheriff's posses, killing a police after riddling some constables with abot, as the graphed to The Tribune at the time. Should the murderers be captured, the lynching by the excited farmers could not avoided.

mendment mit of the hould be a mounted to rept until the parties socut to deposited the posit, and used in keep order and in Frederick T way were and all the output of the lot-low instarrs, all conferred or amendatory buil Cameter.

In June, 18 Managers, 22h entitling the in the rate of 10 tended, to an bevereux thin been abserbed Company. In 18,000 of Malvo elected being part of the was loomed. I books of account to 1873, when favor of 374, 48 for compount sum due was earlied of the second of 18,000 of

sentations of the pany's credit friends have been to find the pany's credit friends have been to find the pany's credit friends have been to find the pany as the pany at their factories and his friends on the pany at their factories of the pany at their factories of the pany at their factories of the pany and their factories of the pany and their factories of the pany and their factories of their factorie

M Alesson for Cemetery Companded for 256, 000 profits of the tra Company convey of lots north and by the \$115, 000 made by Benson sell for cametery ceeds to the pay There was, but for the country of th

provise of condiconsideration of consideration of consi

On the 7th of Pe
by District Attorn
asiant ex-Poetmas
bondsmen to recovere
ales by him. The bon
was signed by R. M. Hongmon McKichan, John Ales
Hough, Thomas S. Dobbins,
son, and dated Jan, 10. It
thereof the McArtin
22, 24 from the saleamped epysi-

A WHISKY WAR Louisville, Ky., Jan. 17.—Trouble has broken out in Kentucky between shiners" and United States officers of a more serious nature than ever b resistance they have offered hither only when several officers were trying them. In Wayne County, Monday last, ing to telegraphic advices to Special Wnitfield, of this city, an armed force of

Whitfield, of this city, an armed force of the officers and assistants was compelled to fee illicit distillers. The Government posse can six offenders and ledged them afeir jail at Monticello, Ky., but, on seek for more, was driven off as described in the leader, Storekeener Logan, be wounded and several horses shot from riders. The Marshal's posse consisted of men. Thenumber of the moonshipers was known. They fought from under cover, trees, caves, and bushes. Commissioner as was notified and has telegraphed to increase force and effect the capture at all hazard, moonshipers avow their intention to resist, abeing backed up by almost the entire posttion of Wayne County, a lively time is in proce.

KENTUCKY OUTLAWRY.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 17.—The following a
the particulars of the scene of violence a death which took place on the border | Fayette and Jassamine Counties, about afles from this city, last evening: men, named Ed Claxton and John cused of being accessaries to the murd Shootman some weeks since, were to the officers having them in charge about midnight on the roadside. committing the outrage were diaguise also went to the cabin of another neground living in the same neighborhood named Turner, and, having forced an entrance, tilled him in the presence of his wife by shooting his three or four times. The Sheriff, Maj. Thoma, is in pursuit of the onliaws, with every present of bringing them to justice.

HOMICIDE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.—A special from Humville to the Nashville American states that Col. Lem Meade, a prominent citizen of Northern Alabama, living sixteen miles east of Huntville, was shot and killed on Monday night by men supposed to be his tenants, with whom he had trouble, and whose arrest he had caused.

FIGHTING MOONSHIVERS LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—The modelines in Wayne County repelled a Government force of thirty men on Monday last, seriously would billing a horse, and running the ing an officer, killing a horse, and runni posse out of sight. They are very strengly or ganized, and announce their purpose to resist

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Orders of publication have been granted of summons against Albert and Gabriel Netter, alleged to have gone out of

CANADA.

The Dominion Board of Trade-Williams, the Chicago Forger. Special Disputch to The Onicago Tribusa. OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The Dominion Board of

of their telegraph lines was voted down The Committee on Wrecking reported, recommending the Government to take the suggestions of Capt. Dorr, of Buffale, into consideration. Capt. Dorr's suggestions were that existing regulations, which prevailed foreign vessels from aiding ahips distress and saving lives and property, be changed, and that the Dominion Government comprise the charts of the great takes. A resolution calling attention to the injustice of the registration of foreign-built steamers barges in evision of the Imperial act, also favor of making Halifax the winter port of Canada, were passed. Mr. Joseph, of Quebas was elected President for the ensuing year. A resolution recommending a duty of 50 certs per too on all bituminous coal, and 31 per ton all pig-iron imported into Canada, was lost.

Montheaut, Jan. 17.—An appeal has made against the judgment of Judge Machaly granting an injunction upon Mr. Goff and others, applied for by Lucius Robinson, of the Pasumpsic Railway Company, on the ground that the owners of the stock in question had no opportunity of a hearing in the case.

Special Dissagned to The Checago Tallysa.

TORONTO, Jan. 17.—C. E. Williams, the Cacago forger, was before the County Court to Cay. Judge McKenzie said that Mr. Sciemer,

e of the Victim's Sonttributed to Molly

Near Lexington, Ky, Men.

SASSINATION.

ho for years have been con-the for years have been con-ter then outlaws, and the suit. Under cover of suit. Under cover of a fired from an ambush at ather falling with a bullet the son narrowiy eccasing the his hat and grazing his complished their crime, two to take the road and run rapidly arm was given, and the fatally-ing.

the prevailed in the neighbor-ere looking for the marderes.

v. It is not known that Mr.

v. It is not known that Mr.

on had any other enemies
and suspicion points to them
being the family who rethe authorities in April, 1873,
house and firing upon the
lling a police affect and
stables with shot, as telstables with shot, as teliteuns at the time.

devers be captured, their

devers be captured, their

WHISKY WAR

ure at all !

having forced an entrance, killed resence of his wife by shooting him times. The Sheriff, Maj. Thomas, of the outlaws, with every prospect hem to justice.

HOMICIDE.

a, Jan. 17.—A special from Hunts-Nashville American states that Col. a prominent citizen of Northern ring sixteen miles east of Hunts-out and killed on Monday night by it to be his tenants, with whom he and whose arrest he had caused.

TING MOONSHINERS.

5. Ky., Jan. 17.—The moonshiners outly repelled a Government force of Monday last, seriously woundriklling a horse, and running the aight. They are very strongly or announce their purpose to resist

THE NETTERS.

x, Jan. 17.—Orders of publication anted of summons against Albert Netter, alleged to have gone out of void service on suits growing out

CANADA.

canada.

Ion Board of Trade-Williams, the Chicago Forger.

Jan. 17.—The Dominion Board of the dits sittings to-day, and passed in favor of countervalling duties are to the duties on raw sugar, as as of developing sugar-refining in and establishing a trade with the A resolution to the effect that should be free to telegraph compacenstruction, use, and maintenance graph lines was voted down. The on Wreaking reported, recommendernment to take the suggestions of the of Buffale, into considerate Dorr's suggestions were, are regulations, which prevented usels from adding ships in a swing lives and property, be dear the Donainion Government to the Household of the Continuous at the Charts of the great lakes. A resonant activities to the injustice of the of foreign-built steamers and reason of the Imperial act, also in ding Halifax the winter port of e passed. Mr. Joseph, of Quebec, tresident for the ensuing year. A commending a duty of 50 cents per suminous coal, and \$1 per ton on imported into Canada, was lost. Departed to The Chicago Tribune.

Jan. 17.—An appeal has been the judgment of Judge Mackay, of June 100 apon Mr. Goff and others, by Lucius Robinson, of the Passes and the judgment of Judge Mackay, of June 100 apon Mr. Goff and others, by Lucius Robinson, of the Passes of the Chicago Tribune.

In 17.—C. E. Williams, the Chicago the Chicago fathors.

In 17.—C. E. Williams, the Chicago in the prisoner for extradition on being discharged, was immediated in the prisoner for extradition on being discharged, was immediated, and will appear before the canada.

C. AT HAMMOND, IND.

C AT HAMMOND, IND.

Impaced to The Catego Dribana
Ind., Jan. 17.—Our people had
I the best vocal entertainment
this town. It was by one of your
Chicago Glee and Madrigal Union
day, McManus, and Payson). The
consisted of American glees and
English Madrigal and character
er with a recitation by the Rev.
of Chicago, of the "Rum Manus."

THE COURTS.

Charges Against Some of the Managers of Rosehill.

McArthur's Bondsmen Exlain Why They Are Not Liable.

e Empire Fire and Its Perplexities--- A Broken Railroad.

secord of Divorces, Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

of the Rosehill Cemetery were ven

ther extensively yesterday in a bill filed perior Court by Converse P. Deverenz, of pany, James N. Banks, John Woodbridge Company, James N. Danke, John Benham, Fred-teath Van Horn Higgins, John Benham, Fred-erich Tuttle, William H. Turmer, Henry W. Bolyst, John L. Beveridge, Samuel A. Kean, Corises B. Blaney, Andrew T. Sherman, and Anher the bill on his own behalf, and on behalf of all other stockholders and owners or holders of so-miled "conditional scrip" of the Cemetery Com-pay. This Company was organized Feb. 11, 1859, by special charter, for the purpose of buying last is be used as a cemetery and with power to insurcersificates representing the interest of sub-serters in the property of the Company. The sount of real estate to be owned at any one time as limited to 500 acres, and due powers were egard to platting, selling, etc. By an at of 1863, it was provided that onetests of 1863, it was provided that one-tests of the annual receipts from the sale of lots heald be set apart every year until the savings mounted to \$100,000, and this amount was to be led until they could be invested in good interestring securities. Any and all securities were to deposited with the Mayor of Chicago as a special be deposited with the stayor of Chicago as a special aposit, and the interest on the same was to be used in keeping the cemetery grounds in good safer and in adorning them for all time to come. Prederick Tuttle, C. N. Holden, and L. B. Sidpresent Tuttle, C. N. Holden, and L. B. Sid-say were appointed the first Trustees, and all fature Trustees were to be elect-ed by the stockholders, or, failing them, by the lol-owners. In 1865, by an act of the Leg-lation, all the rights, powers, and franchises unferred on the Carlinville Cemetery by the

and on the Carlinville Cemetery by the datory act of 1853 were conferred on Rosemetery, thus giving certain powers to confand for cemetery purposes.

complainant is owner of three certificates of its owner of three certificates of the center of the certain of the center of the certain of the lost. This scrip represents \$7,000 in and recites that 937 shares of stock had leposited with H. W. Blodgett to secure the deposited with H. W. Blodgett to secure the termance of certain conditions, and it was also ad that Benson was entitled to certain sums of the benson took at par, and Devereux neary to be paid in stock at par, and Devereux claims now to be entitled to \$7,000 worth of stock. The stock books have been kept so that even after a careful examination so information as to transfer can be obtained. It seems, however, that in November or December, 1850, certificates for additional scrip numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for fifty shares each, were issued to \$1.1 Research and in January following. January to Benson. All this was called condi-tional serip. Shortly after more serio certificates were issued, 271 shares to Benson, seventy to Bines, and fifty-four to Sherman. In October, 1826, stock restrictates were issued to Benson, Blaser, and fifty-four to Sherman. In October, 1826, stock restrictates were issued to Benson, 1826, stock restrictates over issued to Benson, 1826, stock restrictates. The 957 shares piedged to Julie Bfodgett were to secure thirty-six bonds for \$1,000 each, and four bonds for \$442 each. One-quarter of these bonds were owned by Judge Biodgett, one-quarter by J. S. Newhouse, one-uniters by S. Johnson, and the remainder by f. F. Johnson, and were first issued to pay for land bought by Benson from Newhouse, and in 1850 it was sold to the Cemetry Company. This issue of scrip is charged to be trandelent, and it is claimed the holden of the scrip are entitled to the stock

without any conditions. About this time the stock of the Company was fixed at \$150,000, but whether it was ever issued is not known, though complainant thinks the officers of the Company have taken it without paving therefor.

In Jule, 1860, by resolution of the Board of Managers, 225,000 of preferred stock was issued

whole, but Devereux insists that Smith can only there the amount he paid, and that all the rest is roll.

It is also charged that Van R. Higgins has ventured into the conspiracy with Smith and Banks to buy so claims against the Company at a low rate; that he bought a quarter-section of land of one R. A He on for \$24,000, and then resold it to the Canasary Company for \$80,000, subject to a trusteed for \$25,000 erren to Smith as his share of the pasts of the translation. In 1872 the Cemetery Company coaveyed to J. N. Banks a large number of but north and west of its grounds, and covered for north and west of its grounds, and covered by the \$115,000 bounded indebtedness originally made by Benson to Newhouse, in trust to plat and sell for can stary purposes, and to apply the proceeds to be nayment of the debts on the land. These was, however, a proviso that if this trust could not be executed the land should as reconveyed to the holders of the indebtedness on it. Complainant charges that this portion of condition was fraudulent, and without confersion, and designed to chear the Cemetery Company ear of its equity of redemption in the land. The names of the holders of the indebtedness, are withheld from the trust-deed was implicated by them.

The Canasary has another the trust-deed was implicated by them.

The Canasary has another the trust-deed was implicated by them.

minest by them.

The Cametery Company never has compiled with a set of 1863, in providing the 10 per cent fund for improving the grounds, and thus great dames have resulted, and other cemeteries have been preserved. This neglect, it is claimed, was fraudilent, and the managers should be required to make good any loss. The Company based in the for the managers, and not for the grounds and the object has been to coerce the stockholders and the object has been to coerce the stockholders have selling their stock at a nominal price. The price of the managers of the work of the managers of the work of the managers of the work of the 937 shares of stock, but without any knowledge on his part as to the use to which the work of the 937 shares of stock, but without has the present managers were fraudulently elected in the present managers were fraudulently elected in managers that the freshed the work of the work o

JOHN M'ARTHUR'S BONDSMEN.

On the 7th of December last the United States, by District Attorney Bangs, commenced a sult salast ex Postmaster John McArthur and his observed to recover the amount of money embedies by him. The bond was for \$300,000, and salast ex Postmaster John McArthur and his observed by him. The bond was for \$300,000, and salast extra John Alston, James Steel, O. S. Hough, Thomas S. Dobbins, and Charles Hopkinson, and dated Jan. 10, 1873. The declaration and dated Jan. 10, 1873. The declaration of the state of the sale of postage-stamps and samped envelopes, SS, 244, 07 from money orders, and 100,000 from other sources, all of which he act talled to tars over to his successor. F. W. James Machael Commenced to his own use.

Testenday Charles Hopkinson. Cartisle Mason, John Alston, James Steel, and Thomas S. Dobins, by their attorneys, Bis & Parker, fied their this declaration. They aver, frest, that can be a defaulter, but keept his actuality as per a defaulter, but keept his actuality as required by law. Second, that McArthus a required by law. Second, that McArthus and the second of the seco

in cities where there were Assistant Treasurers should deposit all their receipts with such Treasurers; and that McArthur did so as long as he was Deputy Postmaster, reserving, however, as he was allowed, sufficient funds with which to pay carrent expenses. These carrent expenses were about \$45,000 a month, and daring all tills time after such appointment McArthur, with the full anowiedge of the Postmaster-General, deposited a portion of the funds are received by him in different National Banks,—in the Cook County, the Third, and the Rome National Banks,—and also employed some of the funds in his private business, without the knowledge or consent of his surelies. By means of thus being allowed and directed to reserve a part of his receipts under his own control, instead of depositing them with the Assistant Treasurer, as the defendants claim they though the was doing, and by reason of the Postmaster-General changing his duties and power as such Deputy Postmaster, the sums of money men-

those in the declaration were lost. This change and waiver majerially increased the risk of the sureties, and thereby discharged them, as they claim.

The fourth plea sets out, in different language, the same defense, that McArthur wrongfully, but with the consent of the United States. Kept some of the Post-Office money under his control instead of in the Sub-Treasur, rendering false accounts, which were approved by the Government. It is also charged that the discrepancies in the reports would have been discovered by the Special Deputy of the Post-Office Department had he not been guilty of gross negligence and neglect. The Department failed to notify the sureties of McArthur's failure to pay the \$50,000 for three years after it happened, and if suits had been begun against him as soon as his defalcation was known the amount embessied could have been recovered. By reason of this laches the defendants are they are discharged from their liability.

The fifth plea is similar in its averments to the fourth.

In the sixth plea the sureties set up that, prior to the establishment of a Sub-Treasury here. McArthur's fifth plea is similar in its averments to the fourth.

In the sixth plea the sureties set up that, prior to the establishment of a Sub-Treasury here. McArthur's had with the consent of the Postmaster-General depository of public fands. In January, 1875, when this bank suspended, McArthur had \$24,900 for postal funds there and \$15,688 of money-order funds, which moneys had alwaya been, kept separate from all other funds by the bank. It is claimed that he had power from the Postmaster-General the keep the money in that bank, and that therefore the sareties cannot be responsible for any loss arising therefrom. The United States at the time of the failure held \$150,000 worth of bonds belonging to the bank as security for any public moneys deposited there, and \$16,200 hours he bank's assest, or more than sufficient to pay the remainder owing by McArthur. In his subsequent reports, McArthur accounted for part of

Government which should be allowed as a set-off against its claims on him:

Balance on contract for furnishing fromwork for United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco.

Balance on contract for fromwork furnished to United States Cours House and Post-Officed, Coloridad States Cours House and Post-Officed, Coloridad States Cours House and Post-Officed, Coloridad States Cours House and Rational Bank for the United States.

Money on deposit in Home National Bank for the United States.

Money due on account stated, paid out for services and materials, etc., a kind of "om nium gatherum" account.

And in view of all those defenses, the sureties think they are not liable for any defalcation of their principal.

THE CHICAGO, MILLINGTON & WESTERN BAILWAY.

their principal.

THE CHICAGO, MILLINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY.

James McAfthur, Receiver of the Chicago, Millington & Western Hailway Company filed a report yesterday, setting out that on the 15th day of
August last he took possession of the road. The
track begins in the western part of the city, near
the crossing of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St.
Lonis Railway and Twenty-sixth street, and runs
westerly about eleven miles to Coveil's gravelbank, where it stops, though some grading
has been done and some right-of-way obtained by the Company. The road is lightly
and cheaply constructed, the rails weighting but
thirty pounds per lineal yaid, and are laid on a
three-foot gauge, if being a narrow-gauge road,
and it has only been used for transporting gravel
from the gravel-bank to the city. At the time the
Receiver took possession there were two locomotives and eight platform-cars, but one of the
former had been sold under a chattel mortgage. movives and cigat into interas, out one of the former had been sold under a chattel mortgage. Another chattel mortgage on the other was in process of foreclosure; and the remaining rolling stock has been sold and removed. When the Receiver took possession there was a contract between the Company and the owners of the gravelbank giving the latter the right to transport gravel at 10 cents per cable yard, but this contract is necessarily inoperative, owing to the removal of the cars. No revenue has therefore been derived from the road, and no debts incurred except in keeping a custodian to preserve the road from trespass and waste.

The railway was built by contract, and the contractors claim to own all the materials provided by them which were not actually put into the line. There are on the line about 2,000 lineal feet of wooden temporary track which has not been laid.

and children kegs of spikes of 150 pounds each, and 7,000 feet of brigge timber thus claimed by the contractors. The only personal property discoverable thus far by the Receiver is 1,000 crossities and one or property discoverable thus far by the Receiver is 2,000 crossities and one or property discoverable that and the second of the gravel-bank. There are also unpaid takes for 1876 to the amount of 3400,44.

THE EMPTHE PIRE-ISVIRANCE COMPANY.
A judgement was obtained Wednesday by the Real-Estate Trust Company against the Empire Fire-Isvale and the contract of the gravel of gravel of gravel of gra

In the estate of E. A. Thomas, fetters of ruardinnship were issued to Edward Thomas, Jr., under bond for \$10,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Evans, Galc, and Webster, for conspiracy, was continued yesterday, and a result will be had to-day. The developments showeds that there was no evidence whatever against Webster,—that he had had nothing to do with making the trust deeds,—and the State's Attorney asked the jury, after the evidence was all in, to return a veridict of not guilty, which they did without leaving their seafs. The statement made yesterusy that he had been connected with the making of the deeds was a mistake, and did him an injustice.

THE CALL.

JUDOR BOOTH-538, 528 to 531, inclusive. No. 576, Deckert vs. Witkowsky, on trial. JUDOR FARWELL-Burnt record case No. 208, JUDOR WILLDAWS-1, 507, Histop vs. Hatton, and 797, Higgins vs. Doublins.

JUDON FARWILL-Burat record case No. 208,
JUDON WILLIAMS-1, 387, Hatton vs. Hatton, and 797,
Higgins vs. Dobbins.

\*\*TUDOMENTS.\*\*

\*\*UDOMENTS.\*\*

\*\*UDOMENTS.

CHOULT COURT CONFESSIONS—Charles Deckert vs. August Koblitz 31, 386 67.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

STRINGPIECD, III., Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court to-day concluded the call of the docker for the term, thus taking for opinions 175 cases. The petition of ex-Senstor A. A. Glenn, ex-President of the Senste, for a mandamus on the Anditor and Treasurer to compel payment to him of upward of \$1,000 for his services as Acting Governordaring the absence from the State of Gov. Bevertige, will be taken on regular call, as the Court announced to-day, so that hearing will not be reached at the earliest until about a year from now. Thus it would appear that, although a mandamus proceeding, the Court is disposed to consider Mt. Glenn's case simply in the light of an mandamus proceeding, the Court is disposed consider Mr. Glenn's case simply in the light of ordinary sult against the State.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

NIGHT-LIFE. wake I was lying, as my thoughts they w flying. Or straying away on wings of the Past-At midnight reposing, occasionally dozing, As homeward bright dreams were wafting

Again I was waking, then dream-journeys taking Way back to the home I had left long ago.

It was thus the hours passed until, weary at last,
I wondered that sleep could be shunning me so. At last I felt creeping, as I almost was sleeping, The drowsy old Morpheus my restless form o'er; But, just at this minute, my patience broke limit On hearing a terrible, roof-lifting shore.

Much vexed and confounded, I on the pounded; But, 'mid the great racket, the ''Innocent'' slum bered, And sonorous roars—the most sleep-killing snores— Upon the night-air until morning he thundered. Next morning, all haggard, to breakfast I stag-

gered—
That stentorian sleeper, of course he was there; he ate and he laughed, and his coffee he quaffed But he seemed not to notice my swaggering air. "Dear sir," remarked I, "will you pray tell I

You never responded last night to my rapping?"
Said he, "Mr. Roe, I really don't know, Unless, by the way, I serenely was napping." Yes, napping, confound him! I wanted to pour But then I well knew I'd come out second best;

So, leaving the table, I barely was able To pull down my chin, and wipe off my old vest.

DEDUCTIONS. Some people, while resting, are others molesting, And some must grow poorer as others get richer; For this world, in dilating, is now demonstrating That "sich" is our life, and each day it grows
"sicher." TON MAXWELL. Iowa Cirr, Is., Jan. 15, 1878.

REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN.

REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN.
We copy from Seribner's Monthly the following passages from "Personal Reminiscences of Lincoln," by Noah Brooks:

"Linco particularly liked a joke at the expense of be dignity of some high civil or military official. One day, not long before his second manguration, he asked me if I had heard about Stanton's neeting a picket on Broad River, South Carolina, and then told this story:

(Gen. Foster, then at Fort Royal excepted the River, South Carolina; and then told this story: 'Gen. Foster, then at Fort Royal, escorted the Secretary up the river, taking a Quartermaster's tug. Reaching the outer lines on the river, a picket roared from the bank, "Who have you got on board that tug!" The severe and dignified answer was, "The Secretary of War and Maj.-Gen. Foster." Instantly the picket roared back, "We've got Major-Generals enough up here—why don't you bring us up some hard-tack!" The story tickled Lincoln mightily, and he told it until it was replaced by a new one.

taking command. I acknowledged that the President had read it to me. The General seemed to think that the advice was well meant but unnecessary. Then he added, with that charming assurance which became him so well: "After I have been to Richmond I am going to have that letter printed." It is a good letter; it is a pity that it never was printed."

SATINGS OF ANCIENT SAGES. Punch's Pocket Book.

It is not generally known that Galileo was cuilty of a gross act of plagtary when he utfamous. Research in musty manuscripts, how-ever, has discovered that the pithy observation, ever, has discovered that the pithy observation, "E pur see muove!" was originally made by King Canute on Ramsgate sands, when he sen-sibly rebuked his courtiers for their flattery by bidding them remark the rising of the tide. Pope Gregory, when in a good humor, used to say to his chief Secretary, "My son, remember that St. Peter's barque is better than his bite." Pope Gregory, when in a good numor, used to say to his chief Secretary, "My son, remember that St. Peter's barque is better than his bite." Nobody, however, reports an ancient chronicler, appeared to compreheed precisely what he meant by it. Casar and Pompey were, it is related, very much alike, and probably in nothing more so than in their mutual admiration. "Quarm sepiens canis est Casar!" (What a clever dor is Casar!) Pompey dally used to say to the friends who came to dine with him; while Casar, after shaking hands with Pompey on the doorstep of his club, would exclaim with a voice lond enough for all the street to hear him, "Per Jovenn! si ego non Casar erun, cert Pompeius essen!" (By Jovet If I were not Casar, I would certainly be Pompey!) The authorship of the celebrated question, "Where was Moses when the candle went out?" has been by many of our schoolmen most virulently battled over. But at Oxford a bellef is gaining ground among the Dons that the query was invented by a friend of Roger Bacon, and was propounded by the latter in one of the very stiffest examination papers which proceeded from his pen. It is recorded by the younger Pliny that the Emperor Heliogabalus, when in his sevently year, remarked to his old nurse that he wished that all the cats in Rome had but one single tail, and that he might tie a kettle to it. Serious doubts are entertained as to whether the pathetic exciamation, "Et is, Brute!" has been so touchingly recorded in the page of ancient history simply on the hearsay evidence of one of the conspirators, or whether it was overheard and taken down in shorthand by a parliamentary reporter whom the Soothsayer had warned to be present on the spot. "Dos moi pous sto philot kai tem Gress kineso!" This was the favorite remark of Aristophanes to the friends who used to crowd around him after supper, when the philosopher would mix for every guest who wished for it a steaming glass of grog. (The fair students of Girton will appreciate the Greek without the aid of translation, which, for ou

was judited to the Chief of Police and contained these two words merely: "Perdid Diem" (I have lost a Deyt). A single phrase may indicate the habits of a sage. "Sine bace friget Venis," Pythagoras used to say; and it is recorded that when he went a courting he liked having a good smoke. Many a school-boy knows the famous words of Aristotle, "Est connie mens occlus alque Bettina Martina," which even in his lifetime has passed into a proverb, and was cited in the law courts. Few, however, are aware that Bettina Martina was a young lady residing in the neighborhood of Pompeis, on which the great philosopher had often cast his eye. Cleero was in the habit of observing to the students who attended his lectures that if he had the making of the puddings of a country it would not matter much who had the baking of its pies.

COMBATIVENESS OF BIRDS.

Appletons' Journal for February.

By a fiction of the poets birds all sing praise if they sing at all, to the great Creator. Of course, this sounds well, and may have some noral foundation; but I can come as near prov ing that a catbird curses, and swears, and flings ut all sorts of abusive epithets at its enemies when angry, as any one can come to establish ing the song-praise theory. How these little fellows can fret, and scold, and hiss, and imprecate—yes, imprecate! Let a sparrow-hawk, or serech-ovi, or butcher-bird, go near one's nest, and, if you observe closely, your imagina-tion must be very torpid, indeed, if you cannot hear "Sacrelleu!" and all that, scattered hear "Sacrebles!" and all that, scattered around pretty freely. I have seen one fairly dance in ecstasy of anger when nothing but a poor, little brown litard came near it. A pair of cathering to be a poor, little brown litard came near it. A pair of cathering to be a poor, little brown litard came near it. A pair of cathering to a farm-house where I was lodging one spring, and I used to amuse myself by exciting the anger of the mother-bird. To do this I had only to hang a bit of red cloth near the nest in her absence, and await the result. No sooner would she return than such a twittering; and squeaking, and scolding would begin as only a catherd could generate, and, when she found out that there was "no fight" in the rag, she would eye me sitting at my window, and mew trumphantly, as if she well knew who it was had thus troubled her equanimity. A war of words—or rather a war of notes—is a thing of frequent occurrence between a cathird and the common brown thrush. Early in the morning through the month of May they may be heard screaming their respective medleys at the extreme pitch of their voices from neighboring trees, each songster maliciously bent on drowning the others' voice. The common barn-yard cock is given to a like ambition in the matter of "crowing down" all competitors. Speaking of the brown thrush reminds me that I ought to record right here a very singular combat, witnessed by myself and brother, between one of these gay singers and a blue jay (what bird is not compelled to fight the latter), and in which the jay was finally discomited and beaten. We were lying in the shade of a wide-spreading wild-plum tree on the edge of a little glade. Near us was a clump of sugar-haw bushes, in one of which we had discoyered a brown thrush's nest. The bird was incubating. Abbue-lay, flitting about on inschief intent, as, in fact, a blue-jay always is, happened to spy her, and immediately attacked her, driving her for refuge into the thick, thorny foliage above the nest. This seemed at lill. With lifting cathe around pretty freely. I have seen one fairly dance in ecstasy of anger when ber—why don't you bring us by some hardtack?" The story tickied Lincoln mightily,
and he told it until it was replaced by a new
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songs. It was suggested that the popping of ork, might be made out, and our French mids were asked to listen attentively to what ald happen. Unfortunately no bottles were hand, but a reverend gentleman equal to the asion put his finger into his cheek and admir-vinitated the drawing of cock. You ably imitated the drawing of a cork. "You have just drawn a cork," came the voice from the other side, with just a shade of melanchol in its tone. A hearty laugh was raised by this mistake.

in its tone. A hearty laugh was raised by this mistake.

After thanking our friends for their songs and other efforts to amuse an audience so far off, Mr. Bordeaux zaye a short lecture on the construction of the mistrument, and the party senarated much impressed with the success of the experiments and of the important part it is likely to play in the communications of the fature. At present it, is clearly uscless for military purposes, as the most perfect stillness is necessary not to drown the little voice.

A NON-DUELISTIC HUMORIST. Philadeinhia Weskly Times.

There is one figure that stands out refreshingly cool and unique during these troublous times. This was John M. Dooly, the man who unced that he would not fight under any reumstances. He was probably the most giants. He was the peer of Crawford on any field, and his superior in the legal forum. His abilities were transcendent, and his failure to make a national reputation arose doubtless from no other cause than his refusal to fight on any and all conservations. from no other cause than his refusal to fight on any and all occasions. A non-combatant could not hold his head up in those turbulent times. Dooly had the most delicious humor, and a sharp tongue withal. He was continually getting into trouble because of his satirical sayings. He was perfectly fearless of speech. Judge Gresham once threatened to chastise him. Dooly replied: "You can do so if you like. You will get no credit for it, however. Anybody can do it, and a great many lave done it." He was once knocked down by a gentleman that he had introduced as the inferior County of Lincoln. He called lustily on the spectators for help, and, when rescued from his antagonist, rubbed his head and remarked: "Well, that is the forty-second fight I have been engaged in, and if I ever got the best of a single one I do not remember it." Before Dooly's peace proclivities were fully known he was challenged to mortal combat by a Mr. Tate, who came to the field with Mr. W. H. Crawford as peace proclivities were fully known he was challenged to mortal combat by a Mr. Tate, who came to the field with Mr. W. H. Crawford as his second. Doolyaxcepted the challenge. Tate had lost a leg, and wore a wooden one. When he and his friend reached the field they found Dooly alone, sitting on a stump.

"Where is your friend?" asked Crawford, in surprise. "He is in the woods, sir."

"And will be present in a moment, sir, I suppose?" said Crawford.

"Yes, as soon as he can find a bee-gum."

"May I inquire what he wants with a bee-gum?"

"May I inquire what he wants with a bee-gim?"

"Why, I want to put my leg in it. Do you suppose I can afford to risk my leg of flesh-against Tate's leg of wood! If I hit his leg, he will get another to-morrow and peg away as usual. If he hits mine, it may kill me or compel me to stump if like him for the balance of my life. No, sir; I must have a gum. Then I will be just as much wood as he is, and we will be on equal terms."

"I understand, you, Col. Dooly; you do not intend to fight." "I understand you, Col. Dooly; you do not intend to fight."

"Why. really, Col. Crawford, I thought everybody knew that."

"Very well, sir, but remember, Colonel, your name in no envisible light will fill the column of a newspaper to morrow."

"I assure you, my dear sir, I had rather fill every column in every newspaper in Georgia than one coffic."

CURBENT OPINION.

The endeavor to seduce the Democratic party, to entice it into a helpless and infamons al liance with Bill Chandler, will be unavailing.— Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Tilden is going to Florida. Why not have himself inaugurated down there, and set up a little Government of his own! All the alligators and crocodiles would support him.—Memphis Avalanche (Ind.), If the Senate will live up to the principle

of the Edmunds letter, the Republican party, in-stead of being 'hopelessly divided," will be stronger than it has been at any time since the re-construction days.—Uties (N. Y.) Herald (Rep.). Mr. Montgomery Blair's bombshell has gone off, but seems to have done no damage to my one but himself. He is now politically felo de se,—"one," as Blackstone says, "who, shooting at another, the gun bursts and kill himself."—Battimore Gazette (Dem.). There once was a Blair, named Montgomery,

Who, full of fuss, feathers, and flummery,
Essayed, in a pet,
Mr. Hayes to upset,
But was squelched in a manner quite summary.
New York Consensed Advances

Even William E. Chandler does not question the title of President Hayes, but he does insist there was a bargain. Mr. Chandler must be the man who made it, as everybody else denies the story, and he should tell us just what it is, or stop his nonsense. Perhaps William traded with himself and got cheated. — Troy Tunes (Rep.).

The great body of the Democratic party will refuse to follow Mr. Lincoln's ex-Postmaster-General in his wild crusade against adjudicated matters, and are not disposed to risk the welfare of every interest in the country to help Mr. Blair to further notoriety, or Mr. Tilden to a place that he forfeited.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.). While there is little doubt that the recits m Mr. Blair's memorial is in the main correct, and no doubt whatever that Mr. Hayes' installation was due entirely to the success of a villainous partisan conspiracy to give effect to Returning Board certificates known to be false, the effort to unseat him by any judicial procedure will indoubtedly be futile. Buffalo Courier (Dem.).

edly be futile.—Bufalo Courier (Dem.).

If Chandler's bombshell has exploded harmlessly in New Hampshire it cannot have do ne much execution elsewhere. The temper of the New Hampshire Republicans will doubtless be accepted by the maleontents and mischier-makers in Congress as a warning that they cannot have the support of the people in their warfare upon the President.—Worcester Spy (Rep.).

This is good and as strong an independent

President.—Worcester Spy (Rep.).

This is good and as strong an indorsement as the President can want. It places the Republicans of New Hampshire in a position of active support of and sympathy with him in his policy, and of active opposition to all the marplots, "soreheads," and malignants, who want the party pledges made at Cincinnati disregarded and cast overboard.—New York Mail (Rep.).

When W. E. Chandley was publication based

overboard.—New York Mail (Rep.).

When W. E. Chandler was puking in long clothes, Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, was winning the first Republican victories of the Granite State. Now Chandler swoops down upon the party that Tuck dedicated to patrotism, purity, and freedom, and claims it for the plunderer, where upon Tuck boutizes him as a political tramp. There's something in the eternal tiness of even included in the state of the property of th (Ind.).

Hayes is an honest man, a patriotic man, and is assiduously working for the welfare of the whole people. Doubless he has made mistakes, and is liable to make more, for he is but human, and to err is human. But, taking his Administration thus far, it is a decent, manly, elevated record,—free from selfishness, and greed, and corruption. Republicans in Induana ought to stand by the Administration.—Modison (Ind.) Courier (Rep.).

ruption. Republicans in Indiana ought to stand by the Administration.—Madison (Ind.) Coarier (Rep.).

New Jersey is going to be solid for McClellan in 1880. Referring to Mr. Manton Marble's intimation that Tilden will be the Democratic nominee, the Paterson Guardian says that the party has elected Tilden once and is opposed to a second term, and intend next time to select a fighting man (meaning McClellan), who will assert and defend his rights. Of 60° se the track may as well be cleared for New Jeh. 29°, she is little, but 0 my!—Philadelphia Press (App.).

The [New Hampshite] delegates have done honor to their State and to New England by giving a hearty indorsement and goacoed to a Republican President earnestly striving to to his whole duty. The stand they have taken will indicate to the malcontents that the people are with the Administration and ready to sustain its reformatory policy. It will serve as a warning that the men who have taken the sontract to drive the President out of the party are themselves in idenger of expansion. It will do more for the restocation of narmony in the Republican ranks than all the trading and trickery anged moun the President by half-hearted frients.—Itariford Post (Rep.).

As to the part the Southern Senators and Representatives took in the business of inaugurating Mr. Hayes, when they say that the partial by the results. We trust it is true that they plotted to turn the Governments of the Southern States over to the administration of our own people. We trust they were wise enough and patriotic enough to do this; otherwise we should feel bound to regard them as bound over to the utter anthrift of talicy.—Ittended (U.) Constitution (Den.).

The New York bankers having met and organized for the campaign, their organ, the Tribune, defautly exclains: "The capital of the country is organized at last, and we shall see whether Congress will dare to fly in its face. "Here is the guantlet thrown down, and we shall see whether Congress will dare to fly in its face." Here is the sunnie

The South is said to have made a bar The South is said to have made a bargain with Mr. Hayes. Was it a bargain to receive and rely on the assurance that Mr. Hayes, when President, would do his duty under the Constitution? There was no other bargaining than this. Indeed, the South has every reason to be disappointed at the wide difference between promise and performance on the part of the President. In making appointments in the South there is little criterion that Mr. Hayes is better or worse than his predecessor. From Mr. Hayes the South now expects mothing better than fine words. It is his own fault if more than that was at one time looked for.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

Charleston (S. C.) Ness and Courier (Dem.).

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.) insists that the real allies of the "Solid South" are Blaine, Conking, Bill Chandler, Nast, and Rugene Lawrence. The Constitution remarks: "The Democratic leaders should see to it that these vermin are kept stirred up to the stinging point. It will be a great inistake of policy, too. if Ben Butler is not goaded into catting up some of his extra loyal ancies. It is all very well to protest against the waving of the bloody shirt; but the protest should be of a character to keen the Radical flagmen busy. We want a solid South in 1880, and the most effectual way to get it and keep it is to encourace the rani of Blaine, the roar of Conkiling, the billingsgate of Chandler, the cartoons of Nast, and the lying drival of Lawrence. They are all valuable adjuncts, and their aid is not to be despised."

But how about the people? We believe the mass of the people have entire confidence in the personal and political honesty of the President. He had much to learn on assuming his great and difficult office, and he has fallen into some errors as he wont along. But his motives are pure and patriotic, and the people trust him. They will not justify a factions opposition to the President, and why should they? There is nothing to be gained by such a coarse either for the country or party. Breaking down the Administration will not build up the Republican party. The country needs rest and repose, positically as well as financially. This cannot be reached by making war on the President, nor, in our opinion, can any other good result be roached in that way. This people will not support the hostiles in the coarse they have mapped out, nor will they succeed if they enter on it. The President is master of the situation, and will come out ahead.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The position of Secretary Schurz is succinctly described by our Washington correspondent: "Mr Schurz must break the rings or the rings will break him." In any such contest, we rings will break him." In any such contest, we should be disposed to back Mr. Schurz. That he is feared and deteated by the jobbers and awindlers who have formed a lodgment under the comprehensive jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior is sufficiently obvious from the nature of the attempts made to assail his character and motives. These may make somewhat of a sit within the rather petty circle of public opinion in Washington; they will be accepted throughout the country merely as fresh proofs of the contemptible character of Mr. Schurz's assailants. Let him stick to the business of breaking the rings, and he will achieve a reputation not likely to be affected by the changes and uncertainties of current politics.—New York Times (Rep.).

A quarrel upon the basis of the distribution of patronage cannot be edifying. No President ever succeeded in distributing the immense patronage at his disposal to the satisfaction of even his own party. It is one of the most difficult matters which He in the President's prerogative. The complaint about Gen. Grant was that he made his Government too personal by taking cars of his personal friends. The complaint about Lincoln was that he would not sweep the departments clean of Democrats. The complaint about Johnson was that he wanted to sweep all his political opponents out of place. Now what do the people really want? They want the business conducted properly, and as a mass that is the sum of popular demands. But what do the advocates of a war noon the President want? They want to fill the departments with their friends. That is the cause of war, if war there is to be.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.).

If the women of this country really want-A quarrel upon the basis of the distribu-

American (Rep.).

If the women of this country really wanted to vote there is not the smallest doubt in the world that they would be allowed to do so. Allowed, did we say? There would be no power in man cd. did we say? There would be no power in man to prevent them. In fact only a very few women want to vote. The great body of them shrink with natural and becoming horror from participation in active politics, from liability to serve on juries, and other disagreeable duties in the performance of which refined men, unfortunately, are lax because the duties and the associations which their performance involves are disagreeable. When women really wish to vote in this country,—that is to say, when a majority of that class of women who are influential earnestly desire to vote,—woman suffrage will be decreed without the passage of a constitutional amendment on the subject; but so long as women generally shall continue to be of their present mind, so long as they shall prefer to leave to their husbands and brothers and fathers all the disagreeable duties of citizenship, the two Houses of Congress will very properly refuse to waste time in listening to harangues on the subject. Congress has more important matters to attend to just now than any female suffragiests can bring to its attention.—New York Evening Post (Rep.).

CRISPINS JUBILANT.

Bosron, Jan 17.—It is reported that A. M. Wooldredge, a shoe-manufacturer at Lynn, has seeded from the manufacturers' combination, torn the fron-ciad resolution from his shop, and sent for his men to come back. This action causes great juditation among the Crispins, who claim that several manufacturers will follow his course to-day.

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THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle agegement of Kilzabeth Von Stamwitz. "Messalina."

McVicker's Theatre.
adison street, between State and Dearborn
out in London " and " A Quiet Family."

Haveriy's Theatre.
onroe street, corner of Dearborn.
n A. Stevens. "Unknown."

Coliseum Novelty Theatre street, between Washington and

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878,

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, with more strength in provisions and further weakness in breadstuffs. Mess pork closed 5@10c per brl higher, at \$10.85 for February and \$10.97\% for March. Lard closed 7\%c per 100 lbs higher, at \$7.40\%c^7.42\% for February and \$7.47\%c^7.50 for March. Lard closed 7\%c per 100 lbs higher, at \$7.40\%c^7.42\% for February and \$7.47\%c^7.50 for March. Meats were stronger, at 4c for boxed shoulders and 5\%c for do short ribs. Whisky-was cull, at \$1.03\%c^7.04 per gallon. Flour was tame. Wheat closed \%c lower, at \$1.02\%for January and \$1.03\%c^7.04 per gallon. Flour was tame. Wheat closed \%c lower, at \$1.02\%for February. Corn closed easier, at 23\%c spot and seller February. Rye closed \&c lower, at 51c. Barley closed \&c lower, at 51c for February. Hogs were active and strong, at \$3.85\%c4.10. Cattle were dull and weak, with sales of inferior to extra at \$2.00\%c5.75. Sheep were quiet and unchanged, at \$3.00\%c4.50. The stocks of hog product in this city include 151,535 brls pork, 21,974 tos lard, and 44,551,800 lbs meats. On passage for United Kingdom, 1,268,000 quarters wheat and flour, and 339,000 quarters corn. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 170 cars wheat, 139 cars corn, 67 cars oata, 20 cars rye, 62 cars barley. Total, 458 cars, or 185,000 pb. One hundred collars in ord would huy \$102.00 in Chicago produce markets were fairly active lay, with more strength in provisions and cars barley. Total, 458 cars, or 185,000 bu. One ted at 95% and sterling exchange at \$4.81%@

change yesterday closed at 98.

Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS Was Yesterday elected by the Democratic majority of the Kentucky Legislature as United States Sen-ator to succeed Thomas C. McCreeny, whose term expires March 3, 1879. In Maryland the Democratic caucus nominated JAMES B.
GROOME to Succeed George R. DENNIS, whose term expires March 3, 1879.

Those of the people of Chicago who glory in the fact that they first saw the light in at the reunion banquet last evening, which, from the account given in another part of this paper, is seen to have been a most exceptionally brilliant affair in every sense the character of the attendance, the bright-ness of the speeches, and in everything that goes to made a notable success.

Eulogies upon the life and character of the late OLIVER P. MORTON were yesterday delivered in the United States Senate, and itical friends and opponents of the political friends and opponents of the deceased yied with each other in exy his character as a man and a states.

The Senate Chamber has rarely reded to the more of panegyrics so
d with the senate of the panegyrics and the senate of the panegyrics are the panegyrics are the senate of the panegyrics are the panegyrics are the senate of the panegyrics are the senate of the panegyrics are the panegyrics are the senate of the panegyrics are the panegyrics are

The voice of Minnesota on the silver mestion is in an through the State Senate, which yesterday, with but three negatives, passed a resolution calling for the repeal of the Demonstization act of 1873 and the restor, ion of silver to the place in our the restor, ion of silver to the place in our coinage system which it held prior to the ge of that act. In the Iowa Legislaal-tender in that State for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise ted by contract.

Attorney-General Devens has decided that the existing laws governing the management of the Pacific Railroads do not cover the points in the controversy in reference to pro-rating between the Kansas and Union Pacific nies, and that additional legislation Companies, and that additional legislation will be necessary to settle the question. The Union Pacific claims this as a victory, while the K. P. folks will bestir themselves sharply to prepare and push forward a bill embodying the requirements the requirements not now clearly set th. The contest is an important one, and its issue will be awaited with interest by sev eral railroads which complain bitterly of the policy enforced by the Union Pacific management in refusing to pro-rate with branch

opening of Parliament and the debate which followed its delivery are the leading topics of followed its delivery are the leading topics of interest in connection with the war advices this morning. Her Majesty gave a brief history of England's connection with the Eastern difficulty thus far, and stated that up to this time neither of the belligerents have infringed the conditions upon which the British policy of neutrality is founded. The possibility, however, of a different phase of the situation, requiring the armed interven-tion of England, was plainly adverted to, confidence expressed that Parliament

late Senator Mosron was in his capacity as a member of the Joint Congressional Commit-tee which visited the Pacific Coast for the purpose of investigating the Chinese ques-tion. His individual report, dissenting from the report of the Committee, was yester-day presented in the Senate, and a synopsis of his conclusions is given nearly \$100,000,000 a year? Is this the best and wisest way to improve the public credit? Further impoverishment of the people with the conviction that any policy looking | will increase this loss in Government re-

to the exclusion, or suppression, or discour-agement of Mongolian immigration was false to the spirit of American institutions, and his views on the subject, appearing in con-junction with an account of the vigorous measures now being taken by the California authorities for the protection of the Chinese, will be read with profound interest throughout the country.

The wool manufacturers, dealers, and importers of New England have concluded that the way to revive their business is to knock off the clogs that a protective tariff has off the clogs that a protective tariff has fastened upon it. They have adopted a memorial asking Congress to greatly reduce, if not altogether remove, the duties on foreign wools entering into the fabrics manufactured in America; that a number of materials, not produced in this country, such as mohair, camel's hair, alpacea, etc., be admitted free of duty; and that the tariff on woolens be fixed at a moderate rate corresponding with the scale adopted on other manufactures. It is one of the hopeful features of the times that American man facturers are beginning to get their eyes opened to the fact that protection does not protect under all circumstances and conditions, and that they are practically agreed as to the necessity of materially reducing the tariff.

An objection urged by Dr. LINDERMAN the Director of the Mint, against the use of the amalgam of gold and silver called goloid is based on the whiteness of the compound, it being impossible with the eye to perceive the slightest difference in color between pure silver and silver highly impregnated with gold. As the detection of spurious pure-silver coins counterfeiting the appearance of far more valuable goloid coins would be practically impossible among the peo-ple, this objection is held to be fatal to the use of the combina-tion. The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures yesterday examined this matter, and probably little more will be heard of goloid. Six million dollars' worth of "nickels" have been coined, and Lin-DERMAN is opposed to redeeming them in silver because they are redeemable in greenbacks, wherefore this bullion-headed light of the world, who probably did so much to demonetize silver, is afraid of cheating the honest holders of our glorious country's very ugliest mintage by issuing silver in its stead.

A TALK ABOUT MAINTAINING THE PUB-

All the official class who have espoused the cause of the Shylocks are in the habit of in sisting upon resumption in gold alone for the reason, as they assert, that it is only in this way that the "National Credit" can be maintained. When they have entered upon a discussion of the subject, as did President HAYES in his message and Secretary SHER-MAN in his report, they have committed th most egregious blunders. A fair sample of these blunders was the statement that the remonetization of the silver dollar would de-feat the refunding of the national debt at a feat the refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest than the 5-20s, which would imply that silver, as a legal-tender money, would command a larger interest than gold! The answer was that, if the condition of the money-market enabled a Government in good ordit to borrow gold at 4 per cent, or exchange a per cent gold bonds for 5 or 6 per cent gold bonds subject to call, then the same condition would enable the same Government to borrow silver at 4 per cent, or avolunce 4 per cent of avolunce 4 per cent. per cent, or exchange 4 per cent silver bonds for 5 or 6 per cent silver bonds subject to call. All that remains for the gold men to say, then, is that the remonetization (the bonds then becoming payable in silver as well as gold) that it will no longer be possible to borrow money at as low a rate of interest as before. This is a mere assertion, and it is well enough to inquire how much ground there is for making it.

The credit of a nation depends entirely apon the ability and willingness of the people to pay its obligations. A nation cannot be sued for its debts; it puts up no securities which the creditors can sell out in case of default; it has no bills receivable, except the tax-levy, which, under our form of Gov ernment, is made by the people themselves through their representatives selected by themselves; its resources are the resources of the country at large, and the payment of its debts is purely a matter of voluntary good faith. Every estimate of the enduring credit of a nation, then, must of necessity depend upon ability and willingness of the people to pay the debt contracted under the name of Government.

1. As to the ability to pay. It rests primarily and fundamentally upon the prosperity of the people. Then the influence of silver remonetization upon the public credit will be determined by the influence of silver remonetization upon the prosperity of the people. The experience of the past four years, and all scientific research as to the future status of gold, demonstrate that, on a gold basis alone, the business of the country must be done with money that has a constantly increasing purchasing value. That is to say, all the mining, all the agri-cultural, all the producing, all the manufacturing, all the transportation, all the mer-cantile, all the banking business of the country must be done, if on a gold basis, on a falling market. This means constant loss, contracted production, retrenched consumpion, less employment, smaller wages, uncertain profits, decline in prices and a steady shrinkage in all property values, failure of confidence, and enhancement of debts. The logical effect needs no other demonstration than the present prostrate condition of the country after passing through four years of this relentless assault on prices. A steady enlargement of the dollar-or any other agreed unit, measure, and equivalent of values—means a steady contraction of the volume of business, a steady impairment of all property values, and a perpetual decline in general prosper-ity. This is the certain promise of the sinle gold basis, but is it a special and desirole preparation for the payment of a public debt? Has not a comparatively brief era of hard times brought an immense shrinkage in the contributions to the support of the Government? Have not the revenues fallen off very seriously? The answer will be found in an inspection of the yield from both import and internal revenue duties. In 1872, the year before the panic, the tariff yielded \$216,370,286, and the total revenue was

\$364,694,230. Last year, ending July 1, 1877, the receipts from the tariff were only \$130,956,493, and the total revenue was only

\$268,594,810. Thus, since the silver dollar

has been demonstized and the single gold standard of contraction has been adopted, the Government revenues have shriveled up

dition of impecaniosity, despondency, revolt may be brought on that will proa bankrupt people to elect representative who will cut down taxes to the bare neces sities of the Government forcurrent expense on a reduced scale. It is only a question of time, under a process of constant impairment of values, when the people will be literally unable to pay the taxes which alone assur the payment of interest or reduction of the incipal of the national debt. What will

pay. It depends mainly on the ability to pay. A prosperous people is never inclined to repudiate, in whole or in part, any national obligation. Even under a popular form of Government, where the people hav always had it in their own hands to deter mine the manner in which the public cred itors shall be treated, prosperity has always suggested liberality. The mass of the pub-lic debt was incurred at a time when the greenbacks advanced to the Government were worth only from 40 to 60 per cent and the debt thus contracted was made payable in greenbacks ("lawful money") in the terms of the contract. Yet, in 1869, the members of Congress, governed by the popular vote of 1868, voluntarily changed the contract and made the public debt payable in coin, thereby appreciating it 25 or 30 per cent over the then existing value of green. backs, and from 40 to 60 per cent over the consideration originally paid by the bond-holders. But the country was prosperous and the people were magnanimous.

But the bondholders were not satisfie

with this generosity. A few years later they,

or some clique for them, took advantage of

the non-circulation of either gold or silver, and of the public apathy as to specie which was naturally incident to this condition, to eliminate silver from the monetary system and thereby make all debts, public and pri-vate, payable in one metal instead of two, that the scarcer and dearer, growing still scarcer and dearer from year to year. The people never consented to this scoundrelism. What influence have outrages and swindles like this on the willingness of the people to keep faith with the public creditors? They will begin by saying : "We can never pay this debt in dear gold, -we can't even pay the interest in gold alone," They will followit up by saying: "We never agreed to pay the debt in gold alone, and we are not legally or morally required to fulfill an oppressive condition thus fraudulently and furtively forced upon us." They will continue by saying: "All the consideration given for these bonds originally were greenbacks worth from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar, and we have paid gold interest thereon these many years." They will be in a frame of mind to conclude in the words of John SHERMAN a few years ago: "If the bond-holder refuses to take the same kind of money with which he bought the bonds, he is an extortioner and repudiator." This will be the process of popular ratiocination under the influence of an increasing dollar. It was only a week or so ago that the Chicago Times-which is one of the most persistent advocates for the growing gold do boldly that "there are circumstances which justify the repudiation of debts, both public and private," and cited inability to pay to be chief among these reasons. It is to this point to which the money-lenders and bondolders, in the blindness of their greed, are leading the people of the United States, upon whom the payment or repudiation of the

ational debt ultimately depends. Thus the outery that silver remonetization will impair the national credit may prove to be like the alarm of "Wolf! wolf!" by the boy in the fable. It is false and deceptive, and it may be used as a bugbear till the reality of repudiation shall come upon them and find the avarietous, grasping bondholders unprepared for it, though they will have brought it about by their own selfish scheming. The course they insist upon is a direct road to universal bankruptcy of the ousiness classes, and, as the people leave prosperity behind them and face hard times and hunger, they approach a frame of mind and a condition of resources that will enable them to contemplate a system of scaling without a qualm of remorse. The way to maintain the public credit is to stop enhancing the value of money, and to enter upon a restoration of decent prices; and it is essential to the restoration of property valnes to abandon the gold standard that is destined to increase in its purchasing power, and thus steadily impair values, contract production, limit consumption, cut down labor, reduce wages, and entail general pov-

erty and suffering upon the people. SAMUEL BOWLES. The veteran editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican has passed away. For weeks past his death, which occurred on Wednesday evening, has been expected, and yet his loss to journalism and to the manly, ndependent thought of the nation will be one the less severely felt. Born in 1826, his whole life from early manhood has been spent in the arduous toil incident to editing and publishing a newspaper in a small New England city, and such has been his untiring energy, his keen, discriminating judgment for local and general news, and his discussions of great national questions have been so broad, able, and just that his

paper for years occupied a leading position among the journals of the Atlantic seaboard. No journal in the United States has been more frequently quoted, or its opinions treated with more respect, both by friends and foes. That he should have accomplished so much amid such limited surroundings, and given his paper a leading position and a national reputation, has long been a matter of surprise to those who have watched the course of public opinion on the eading questions of the day. His marked success, with Boston with all its wealth and ion only a hundred miles away on he one side and New York on the other. shows that the people will have the best, without any reference to the place from which

Physically, Mr. Bowles was not a strong man. Fifteen years ago his shattered health forced him to seek rest and recreation in Europe, and he was obliged to cross the Atseveral times. In 1865 he made an extended tour with Vice-President Colyax and two other friends to California and Oregon, and again in 1869, and subsequently he made several trips to the Rocky Mountains. His great work, "Our New West," gives the most comprehensive, accurate, and valuable description of the vast country be-tween the Missouri Riyer and the Pacific Coast that was ever written, as the tens of thousands scattered all over the country abundantly testify. His life would have

eldest son, who bears honorably his father's name, is now the publisher of the Republican, and as years and experience increase he

will doubtless keep the paper in the front rank of American journalism.

Mr. Bowles leaves an estimable lady and quite a large family, who will feel most bitterly their irreparable loss. He was of medium height and rather slender form; but his broad, commanding brow, mouth firmly set, and flashing black eyes, at once marked him as a man of power. His long editorial life and careful study of all the facts in politics, science, religion, and literature that could make a sparkling, valuable newspaper to all classes of readers, gave him a most cordial welcome among the ablest minds of the nation. His knowledge never seemed at fault, his wit always sharp and incisive, and, withal, his bright, social nature, when not depressed by disease, made him a most genial companion wherever his lot was cast. He never deserted a friend, and, if convinced he was right, he never spared an enemy. Those who knew him best respected and honored him most. For all shams and everything mean and dishonest he had only contempt, denunciation, and ridicule. Hence the secret of his success and his position in the very front rank of American journalists. His place can only be filled by those who with equal ability, sterling honesty, and unbending energy devote themselves to a life of genuine hard work. His profession do and the nation should honor his memory.

SHERMAN'S GOLD-CLIPPING AND SILVER-

DEMONETIZATION SCHEME.
Yesterday we printed liberal extracts from written report made in 1868 by Senator SHERMAN from the Senate Committee on Finance in favor of a bill to reduce the weight of gold in all the gold coins of the United States 31 per cent, and to make gold coins worth only 961 cents on the dollar un-limited legal-tender for the payment of all private, municipal, and corporate debts, but public debts, because to do so would be dishonorable, and because that lebt was too large and the shave would amount to too much. The same pill proposed to demonetize the silver dollar. in expectation that all other countries would do the same, and to make all subsidiary silver coin a legal-tender to the amount of \$10. We gave yesterday the argument then employed by Senator, now Secretary, Sherman, in favor of scaling debts 3\frac{1}{2} per cent, by clipping all the gold coin to that extent. That bill was opposed in committee by Sena-tor Morgan, of New York, who made a written report in which he opposed the demonetization of silver, especially of the silver dollar, and opposed also the reduction in the weight and value of the gold coinage of the country. The report of Senate Moscan thus discussed the bill:

Morgan thus discussed the bill:

The reduction which this measure would effect in the present legal standard value of the gold coin of the United States would be at the rate of three and a half dollars on the hundred, and the reduction in the legal value of our silver coinage would be still more considerable.

A change in our national coinage so grave as that proposed by the bill should be made only after the most mature deliberation. The circulating medium is a matter that directly concerns the affairs of every-day life, affecting not only the varied, intricate, and multiform interests of the people at home to the minutest detail, but the relations of the nation with all other countries as well. The United States has a peculiar interest in such a question. It is a principal producer of the metals, and its geographical position, most favorable in view of impending commercial changes, renders it wise that we should be in no hurry to fatter ourselves by any new international regular.

sider:

1. The effect which the present abundant production of the precious metals, especially of gold, and the probable increase in the supply, as mining facilities are improved and more generally applied, will have upon the purchasing power of these metals.

2. The question of preserving such a relation between gold and silver as will retain the latter metal in free circulation, and continuance of the coinage of such denominations of silver as will encourage American commerce with Mexico and with South America and Asiatic nations.

South America and Agistic nations.

6. The advisability of further popular discuss of the subject, to the end that the business as as general public shall fully understand on wgrounds so important a reduction in the value our monetary unit the dollar (sliver) is based, the further advocacy of our own, so that, sho any existing system be accepted, ours should more fully considered in that connection. After referring to other efforts at former

dates to induce the United States to change its monetary system, the report continues : our situation as a commercial nation makes it prodent that on this, as on every question affecting home interests, we should remain free to mold our policy to mest occasions as they arise, following such course as shall appear best suited to develop our great, almost limities, natural results, increasing by gentle means the stream of commerce, but forcing nothing, rather than to hamper ourselves by international engagements or arbitrary regulations. An error now in fixing the values of gold and sil-

An error now in fixing the egives of gold and silver useful disjure the nation far more than any other. We may safely trust to the natural laws of commerce for the correction of any evils from which we may have suffered. We have paid our seignorage, we have met the demand for foreign exchange, but who shall say that the course of trade in the next ten years may not make an American city. New York or San Francisco, the centre of exchange, and confer upon us the advantages as ican city, New York or San Francisco, the centre of exchange, and confer upon us the advantages so long enjoyed by European capital? Certainly no other nation can so well afford to wait.

Gov. Monoan then discussed (1868) the indications of a large increase in the production of gold having a tendency to cheapen the

metal. He then proceeds:

The American continent too, produces four-fitths of the silver of commerce. The mines of Nevada have already taken high rank, and Mexico alone supplies more than half the world's grand total. Our relations with the silver-producing people, geographically most favorable, are otherwise intimate. Manifestly our business intercourse with them can be largely increased, a fact especially true of Mexico, which, for well-known political reasons, seeks the friendliest understanding.

ng.
The Pacific Railway will open to us the trade
hina, Japan, India, and other Oriental countries China, Japan, India, and other Oriental countries, of whose prepossessions we must not lose sight. For years silver, for reasons not fully understood, has been the object of unusual demand among these Asiatic nations, and now forms the almost universal medium of circulation, absorbing rapidly the silver of coinage. The erroneous proportion fixed between silver and gold by France, and which we are now asked to copy, is denuding that country of the former metal. Our own monetary system, though less faulty, is not suitably adjusted in this respect.

The silver dollar, for instance, a favorite coin of the native Indian and distant Asiatic, has well-nigh disappeared from domestic circulation, to reappear

The silver dollar, for instance, a ravorus coin of the native Indian and distant shaistic, has well-nigh disappeared from domestic circulation, to reappear among the Eastern peoples, with whom we more than ever seek close intimacy. As they prefer this piece, we would do well to increase rather than discontinuistic coinage, for we must not deprive ourselves of the advantages which its agency will afford, and it would be useless to send dollars to Asia inferior in weight and value to its well-known Spanish and Mexican prototype.

Mr. Russless says that nearly all the silver coined in the United States prior to 1838 has disappeared. A remedy is not to be found in the adoption of a system that undersalues this mutal, for that commodity, like any other, shuns the market, when not taken at its full value, to find the more valuable one. It is a fanorite ratal, entering into all transactions of daily life, and deserves recognition in any monetary system.

This report of Gov. Mony an seemed to have the effect of killing the bill, which was

have the effect of killing the bill, which was never after considered. We submit that all the reasons then given why the silver dollar should not be demons-tized are as applicable now as reasons why the silver dollar should be remonetized. The commercial relations of the United States, if they are to be enlarged and extended, as it is hoped they will be, must find that increase among the silver-using nations of the world. By demonstizing silver we reject trade relations with silver-producing na-tions like Mexico, and with silver-using nations, which number two-thirds of those of been well spent had he done nothing else.

During all these years Mr. Bownes had been training some choice young men so carefully and thoroughly for editorial lire the human family that deal with foreigners.

We are a silver-producing nation, and, until was coined. In 1834 the weight of the gold silver was demonstrated, a silver-using nation.

Had not that ill-advised act been passed, the

since 1875, very large. It would now be in general circulation. There would have been a market in this country for an amount of silver equal to one-third of all the surplus silver of Germany. That surplus would have been exhausted before this time, and the silver dollar, being a legal-tender, would have been exhausted before this time, and the silver dollar, being a legal-tender, would have been exhausted before this time, and the silver dollar, being a legal-tender, would now be worth intrinsically as much as the gold dollar. Silver being demonstized, gold has a value as money which it would not otherwise have were it not the exclusive metallic money. Every silver dollar, a legal metallic money, and to that extent prevents any increase in the value of the money

cause of its scarcity.

In 1868 the measure to reduce the gold coin, by clipping \$3.50 on the \$100, was crushed, as was the scheme to den silver. Subsequently, Mr. SHERMAN took the other side; he proposed to increase the value of the gold dollar by reducing the quantity of metallic money one-half, and making the gold the exclusive money of the country. All the sympathy expressed by him in his report in 1868 in behalf of the debtor class, driven to ruin and bankruptcy by forcing them to pay debts in dollars of the costly gold and silver coins of the United States was forgotten, and he is now, as an Executive officer, laboring with Congress to with hold from the people the silver dollar, and compel them to pay their debts in gold coin which has a purchasing power 30 per cent greater than the coin he proposed to clip in

THE TARIFFVILLE DISASTER.

The terrible disaster on the Connecticut Western Road last Tuesday night in nearly all its details is a repetition of the horror of Ashtabula The only essential difference are that the Ashtabula train was a regular train carrying through passengers and the Connecticut train an excursion train carrying people back to their homes from Hart-ford, where they had been attending one of Moody and Sankey's revival meetings, and that the fearful element of fire was fortu-nately wanting in the Connecticut disaster, else the loss of life would have been still greater. The other features, however, are similar. The bridge was of the same pattern and of about the same length. The engine of the Ashtabula train succeeded in learing the wreck; also the first engine of the Connecticut train. In the same manne the cars went crashing through the bridge and were precipitated upon each other in the chasm below, hurling the victims into the icy water and burying them under the shattered fragments of the coaches. By an interposi tion well nigh miraculous, neither the lamps nor the stoves set fire to the wreck, and thus those who escaped with life or with injuries, lowever severe, were saved the terrible deat by fire which would have overtaken many nore before help could have come to ther in the darkness and confusion. The cause of the accident will of course be officially determined after due investigation by the jury of inquest. In this instance, at least. cannot with any consistency be attributed to an interposition of Divine Providence, except in that general way that the Almighty overrules all that happens in this world, and loes not interfere to prevent the conse quences of human folly, or recklessness, or disregard of natural laws. There is evidence in this case, if the reports be true, to show that human carelessness, if not recklessness, was one of the causes of this disaster. Our special dispatch intimates that the officers of the Company had been warned that the bridge was unsafe. If this should be so, then cer-

tainly it was reckless to allow any train to

pass over it at all, and it was criminally reckless to send an unusually heavy train over it, drawn by two engines. The Associsted Press account differs from this, but it certainly presents some circumstances the railroad men that the bridge was a Howe truss with two spans, each 163 feet in length, elevated about ten feet above the river at its present stage. The timbers are pronounced have been sound where they were broken. and it is therefore supposed that the supporting iron columns broke, causing the timbers to snap. The statement of one witness is to the effect that he stood at the Tariffville depot, and, noticing the make-up of the train as it left, waited in suspense to see whether it would get safely across the trestle work, and as he was waiting heard the crash, and even the railroad men agree that the accident was caused by the weight of two engines passing over at the same time. But why was not the bridge made strong enough for the passage of a train and two engines? It should not have been an unusually heavy weight. If the bridge was only strong enough for one engine at a time, then two should not have been allowed to cross it at the same time. Inasmuch, however, as two engines are liable to be needed upon special excursion trains, and at times in winter when the track is heavy with snow, the bridge should have been built with this contingency in view. There are certainly sufficient grounds in this evidence to warrant the jury in making a thorough investigation of all the circumstances connected with the construction of this bridge, with the view of ascertaining, first, whether there was any radical defect in the manner of construction, and, second, whether the bridge was strong enough to hold such weight as was liable at any time to be placed on it. It is an old, old story, this of broken bridges, shattered trains, and dead and mangled men and women, and thus far in the railroad history of the country the responsibility has been relegated either to Divine Providence or to a combination of natural causes which could not be foreseen, and, as the public horror at the time gra ually subsided, the public mind accepted these as satisfactory reasons for the dis If there be any accountability in this case it should be asceptained, and those accountable should be punished, as it may save human life in future.

A correspondent "wants to know" much gold and silver coin was "outstanding" in 1873. The coinage of gold and silver of the United States has been :

Total gold..... \$791, 656, 541 5, 538, 048 .. \$ 84,751,420 .. 57,443,769 .. 42,094,352

Total silver ..... \$184 989 541 Of this coinage it is impossible to say how much is in existence now or how much existed at any date. From 1792 to 1884 silver

and those coins circulated as currency. The silver dollar, however, retained its full value, largely in excess of gold, and, being the dearer dollar, was not coined extensively. In 1873 it was abolished, just in advance of the time when it would have again come into The Headless Spectre of the Brazos was re-

cently interviewed by a Texan reporter. The last rays of the setting sun were touching the grassy tops of the low eminences that lie along the south bank of the Brazos River, and gilded the tops of the lofty dark-hued poplars that loomed up from the belt of timber and the swamp that—but to our tale. On the corner of a gentle declivity in the foreground, and a few hundred yards from where a solitary borseman (the reporter) had paused, stood one of the fine, lofty, and elegant mansions built by the aristocracy of the South in the days of slavery, when—but to the story. There was no sign of any living thing about this meanifectures. an air of desolation, like that which sat upon the ruined palaces of Babylon—. He had two beautiful daughters, Annie and Alice, true Southern beauty, but—. Who the murderer was remains to this day a mystery. Such was the tragic end of—. Supernatural sounds, the strange midnight creaking of the doors securely locked, the banging of windows strongly fastened, mysterious thumpings, as of unseen fingers on the walls, and—. Horror of hor-rors! the lean white spectre of a woman without a head floating along the corridors with a —. The last seen of the reporter was when he was speeding across the descried garden at the rate of 2:15%, leaving foot-prints no less than four yards apart, while the melancholy murmurings of the poplar-trees added wings to his

MILLERSBURG, Mercer Co., Ill., Jan. 16.—Will you please answer in the Tui-Weekly which issue or issues or coinage of silver was demonstized; were there any smaller pieces of coin silver a legal-tender for more than \$5; in aid of what or for what purpose was the subsidiary silver coined; how many grains pure silver does it contain; of the old silver dollar of 412% grains was or is there any less coinage than the \$1 piece; is the 412% dollar a legal-tender to any amount?

The ext of Feb. 12 1878, discontinued the

The act of Feb. 12, 1878, discontinued the coinage of the old silver dollar, and the Revised Statutes completed the work by depriving it of its full fegal-tender character. The subsidiary silver dimes, quarters, and half-dollars were coined for the convenience of the public. A dollar of subsidiary silver coins contains 384 grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, or 345.6 grains ins were of full weight, in comparison with the silver dollar, and were equally with it full legal-tender. In that year the subsidiary silve oins were made light weight. The old silver dollar of 412% grains is legal-tender like the subsidiary silver for \$5.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—I noticed in a late issue of THE TRIBUNE a reference made to a cartoon by NAST in Harper's Freekly representing STANLEY MATTHEWS as a pawabroker returning a silver watch for a gold one. The point was so poorly taken a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not have been deceived thereby; but in view of the animus it shows against silver, I think the inclosed cartoon by the same man, from the same paper, is interesting, as it links gold and silver together as the Mt. Ararat of public safety, and that, too, as late as Jan. 9, 1875. What has changed Mast and Harper's Weekly since then?

The cartoon referred to by the writer occupies the first page of Harper's Weekly of Jan. 9, 1875, and represents the ark of State floating towards a distant peak, just showing above the watery waste, on which is inscribed Specie Basis—GOLD AND SILVER," that it is easy to tell what has changed Nast, but the devious ways of Harper's Weekly are

That sprightly correspondent, "Grace Greenwood," wrote a parable a few days ago— a political parable. It was about a nice, amiable, motherly grimalkin, who, while engaged in suckling a fine litter of kittens, was set upon by a hungry 'coon of the neighborhood which instead of repelling the alien animal, received him kindly, but the kittens eyed him askance, and growled and arched their weak spines and bristled their small tails. Hence, to secure peace and home rule, the 'coon finally seized den, where he regularly drained her of concilia-tion daily, while the luckless kittens began to "peak and pine," staggering about with petu-lant plaints and protests, and holding futile lit-tle caucuses behind the ash-barrel. Moral: CONKLING, CHANDLER, and other kittens should not quarrel with their supper.

for old men who marry young widows, but it is no less fitted, as a legal restraint, for certain reverend prophets who are continually prophe-sying vain things. A writ might properly be issued against the Rev. JORDPH WILD, of the Union Congregational Church of Brookiyn, on the basis of a sermon preached by him last Sunday, in which he proved to his own satisfaction that the Ark of the Covenant mention in the Bible was now buried in some of the mounds of Tara, in the County of Mesth, in the northern part of Ireland. According to his argument, the lamenting seer JEREMIAH, when iriven out of Egypt, sailed to Ireland, takin the king's daughter, the aforesaid Ark, and Jacon's Pillar, which latter article is now pr served in Westminster Abbey as the coronation

made on the inmates of a New York Insane
Asylum. The first trial occurred the other
day in the presence of a number of medical
men and reporters. About a thousand patients
of a mild type having been assembled in a hall,
a fashionable young lady of a charitable mind operatic pieces in the prevailing style. The re-sult, surprising to relate, was that the unfortunate patients of a mild type speedily be investigators, the innocent reporters, and the and around the room until the attendants came to the rescue. There is no accounting for

The market value of young ladies is variable. In Pittsburg, as has been recently shown by means of an auction at a church-fair, the price averages about \$4.75, aithough extra grades averages about \$4.73, atthough extra grades bring a dollar or two more. How much more expensive is this class of merchandisc in Tur-key! There a female shild of 7 years is worth at a rude estimate \$400, and before she worth at a rude estimate \$400, and before she attains the age of 17, providing that she is first-class in every respect, her value has increased to the enormous sum of \$4,000. Allowing for the ordinary fluctuations of the market, in accordance with the principles of supply and demand, there is yet a vast and unexplainable difference between the ruling prices in Pittsburg

The Rev. Z. Hollshook, pastor of the bank-rupt Oakland Church, volunteered the state-ment Wednesday that it was painful for him to leave the ministry, and that he did not want to be an editor, because he had something else to do in life besides punctuating. This careless confession of the manner in which the Alliance is made up should be promptly rebuked by Prof. Swing, who is no doubt anxious that his paper should acquire a reputation for publish-ing original matter.

The President of Harvard College has en-

deavored to disabuse the public mind of the idea that the cost of living and tuition at Cambridge is greater than at other and less preten-tious institutions. He has taken pains to gather statistics from students now attending the Uni-versity as to the actual cost of living, and has and the highest \$2,500, the first being that of a poor student who supported himself as a mechanic during the summer vacation, and the later representing the expenditures of the son of a wealthy family, and including the scening of a horse, an expensive summer journey, but and ball subscriptions, and various charfashs contributions. President Extor classifies University expenses as follows: Least, \$459; conomical, \$615; moderate, \$830; ample, \$1,500 flux for all his figuring, he fails to make a strong point in favor of his institution. point in favor of his institution. There as many first-class colleges and universities in the country where young men can live comfortable. on \$500 a year.

The cry from Macedonia has now almost to a year been ringing in the ears of England, and, though officially she has pretended not to have heard it, the time has come when deafness on be no longer simulated. A definite reply man

The gentlemen having in charge the enter-prise of erecting a monument to the late Sen-ator Morron have decided upon making a stor Morron have decided upon making a pecial effort to obtain subscriptions on the of February.

Miss SMITH-the Miss SMITH-althor axpaying resident of Connecticut, may be sale, y classed as a WESTON girl. She walks are

Has the Prince of Darkness any conn with the proposed colored baby-show

The Queen's speech is silver, but her silence

PERSONAL

Ex-Secretary Bristow is to be given a day er by his admirers in Boston at an early day. The will of the late James Clemens, of St. ouls, disposes of property valued at \$5,00 Leontine, the dansense, took the prima

mest mother.

Victor Hugo wrote to the Female Suffrage. omen of the right to vote.

Dr. Max von Pettenkofer will have m article in the Popular Science Monthly for February on the "Hygienic Influence of House-Plants." The Universalist church in Jersey City which Mrs. Hanaford left some months ago pro-pers under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Bart-

Martha Angell Dorsett last week was at mitted to the Minnesota Bar, she being the frei woman who has ever made application in that

Simon Cameron has been invited to lect ure before a religious audience in Pennsylvania How would "The Widow's Might" answer for

Mr. Swinburne recognizes in George Elist a type of intelligence vivided and colored by a vein of genius; in Charlotte Bronte a type of genius directed and molded by the touch of in-Mr. David M. Stone, of the New York

Journal of Commerce, who walked out of Da Scudder's Church when Kimball stiempted to in-fuce the congregation to pay the church debt, ha-tince relented and given \$1,600 to the fund. The incomes of the leading surgeons in London are enormous. Sir Henry Thompses performs the operation of lithotomy ninety times a year, on an average. His fees range from 200 to

The Washington Post says that the vener able Gen. James Shieids, of Missouri, is very poor—that any other nation would delight to have suba citizen, but here, after fifty years of varied service, he actually is in want, at times, of the

Miss Longfellow's wedding is said to have whiles Longstellow's wedning is said to have been very gay and pretty, in spite of the storm of wind and rain in which it occurred. The brids is assertibed as a white wonder of loveliness as a subtered the church leaning on the arm of her de-tinguished father. The poet gave a dinner part after the reception to the young friends of his sec-

Col. Robert Ingersoll answered thus a re porter who asked him, the other day, if he ! aboard of a great ship. I do not know what port she left, or whither she is bound. She may po-down with all on board, or she may reach some sunny port. I do not know. It is no more strange that men should live again than that they have

Mr. H. J. Montague, of Wallack's Theatrs, has bought for \$3,000, from J. Steele Mackays, the English right to "Won at Last." Wallack's Theatre has paid Mr. Mackaye another \$3,000 for the use of the play there. Beyond this, it has been bought for California on advantageous terms to the author. Mr. R. M. Field has been negotiating for Boston, and, altogether, it is not an exaggration to say that Mr. Mackaye will, within two months of its production, receive about \$15,000 Jeff Davis has written to Mr. L. U.

Reavis, who is collecting material for a biography of Gen. Harney, his opinion of that gallant officer. He says Harney was one of nature's noblemen. His special accomplishment was running. He could run faster than a white man, further than an Indian, and in both respects showed that man was organized to be master of the beast, since he was known to beat dogs and horses. He was a bold horseman, fond of the chase, a good bostman, and skillful in the use of the spear as a fasternam.

man, and skillful in the use of the special serman.

Apropose of the Lord-Hicks marriage, it may be said that, although the last New York State census records no instance in which a man of Br. Lord's exact age—32 years—took a wife to himself during the year ending June 1, 1875, yet five marriages are spoken of in which the happy bridegroom was of still more mature years. One centenarian wedded a blushing bride of 55 years, at the age of 88 another succeeded in winning a damsel of 65; another "gay Lutheran" of 85 entered upon the primrose path with a beauty over whose fair head but 75 summers had flows; a lady of 67 years married a man of 84; and at S3 a gantleman selected as the partner of his joys and sorrows a lady of 56. There was an ancient dame of 86 who took a husband of 62, and at the other sea of the line a boy of 14 married a girl of 17, and a man of 26 wedded a maiden of 12.

The death of Mr. E. Berneau de St. Mar-The death of Mr. E. Berneau de St. Mar-

cel, a portrait-painter at Norfolk, Va., is noticed.
He was a native of Poland, where he was known
as Count Edward Jabionisky. With thirtees
others of high rank, he was banished by an Imperial ukase from Russia, and arrived in New York
City in a Russian frigate in 1837. He arrived in
this country a stranger, without friends or mass. City in a Russian frigate in 1837. He arrived in this country a stranger, without friends or means and, being unable to speak the language, was reduced to great straits. Being an artist, however, of more than ordinary ability, he soon found employment, and finally established himself in Louis, where he won a high reputation. In the year 1855 he painted a panorage of the Russian war, with which he traveled until its destruction in the burning of the old Mechanics' Hall in Norrell in 1850, after which he settled here. It is only about two weeks ago that he disclosed to a lady, about two weeks ago that he disclosed to a le who he was, and proposed to return to Pole now that the edict of banishment had been

nulled.

The Brussels police are much els the capture of a female pickpocket, who is reputed to be the ablest operator in that line, and is known by the sobriquet of "The Golden Hand." This artist and her husband work in concert, and have quite a European reputation. Berlin, Vienna, London, and Paris have in turn been the scena of their exploits; indeed, the lady hoasts that she has London, and Paris have in turn been the scena their exploits; indeed, the lady boasts that she i made the tour of the world. In Paris they he spent eleven years, but, though robbing active all the time, their operations were conducted we such marvelous skill and cunning that no robbe could ever be brought home to them. However, the fatal day came last month. A detective we was shadowing Madame T'Servranex saw her a proach a lady at the Northern Railroid, who we buying her ticket. "The Golden Hand" follow the passenger, and, just as she was entering trailroid carriage, she, too, appeared intent one ing the same. This caused a little embarrance which ended by Madame T'Servranez gracefully sing way, and presently leaving the statue. "Bryou your purse?" asked the detective. "Grades

VERMONT.

Her Sons and Day Celebrate Her Na Day.

And Send Back Their to the Old Moun Homes.

Pitting Tributes to the Sch Merchants, and Soldies the State.

Isham, Chandler, Keith, and Others. The Glories of June Training

nington Monument Jollification.

was given at the Grand Pacific Hote and it is no exaggeration to say the finest in every respect ever given for ever 432 seated at the tabligating hall being used, and amon quite a number of the best known cago. The organization has in its men from all over the State, and her of these were also in attendance of the banquet was the presence of the say the first state. of the marry as many of them a really as many of them a clude them from their celebrations

The Sons think too much of the clude them from their celebrations.

AMONG THOSE PRESEN
were L. L. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs.
Nr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Mr
E. Sawyer, Prof. Hager and wife, M
W. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry I
Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Harry I
Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Col. and Mrs. Josiah Grout, Thom
land, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jewell,
Mrs. H. N. Hibbard, the Hon. and
Jameson, Lieut. Gov. Andrew Shu
and Mrs. G. N. Boarcman,
bee, the Hon. W. K. Sallivan,
Mrs. D. K. Pearsons, the Hon. Mar
and Mrs. Frank Gilbert, the Hon.
Sherman, the Rev. Simeon Silbe
Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Norman B,
Mrs. Frankin Denison, Mr. an
Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. II. H. Nash
Frassett of St. Albans, Mr. an Fassett of St. Albans, Mr. an Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ransom the Hon. and Mrs. C. H. Case, Cr. the Hon. and Mrs. 2.
D. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. 2.
Dr. E. A. Kilbourne of Elgin. t.
Dore, Gen. Stockton, Mr. and Mr.
Washington Hesing, Col. Jason ord, the Hon. Eugene Canfield

walls enting was in progress a d of Prof. Sabin. J. M. prague, and J. H. Atwood, su mposed for the occasion:

O hills

And now I have resigned y For scenes of toil and str Ah! why does fate consign To play the farce of life? The called from ye by dus Still wherescever I stray The spirit of your beauty Will never fade away.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ILLINOIS AS tion to these festivities, and it to change the current of the ples casion, I desire, first of all, to as edgments for the honor confer calling me to the Presidency of y honor of which, I trust, I am di duties of which I am not quite ce

of your coperation we have received to this festival and for the great pany here assembled.

Ladies and gentlemen, ch. Ladies and gentlemen, ch. Ladies and gentlemen, ch. Ladies and gentlemen, ch. Ladies are assembled Units pairy here assembled.

Ladies and gentlemen, chi mont, we are assembled u-nier rate the day on which, 101 years of Vermont declared themselvest tent Commonwealth. We gather those wise and brave mer who, the hostility of the English on Hampshire on the east, and N west, did for fourteen years, from ministan an absolutely incopen like the original thirteen tastes was under a charter from Ning other King, but in 1791, from thoice, it was admitted the fin American Union; and, unlke admitted into the Union, it was nor created out of territory inder or control of the Union. If, the any pride in the name of Vermon these men: for had they beer les patiriotic, there never would have We have come together on this our new home also to revive the days, to call back the remembras we have left behind us—the black born—the mountains, the hills, it ous to some of usions are.

We all despise a person who so this mother, even though she nor lovely; and we all must pity not feel a pride in his native is the assertion without teat.

not feel a pride in his native list the assertion, without fear if co that the homes we had in Vermo over by mothers who should purest, loveliest and best of sar is there one here, who, returns almong the hills, would not him old Scotia's ministrel—

Breathes there the man with Who never to himself held it who never to himself held it. But while we are thus assembled in the world have been and recall the events of meetion with our native State, is men and recall the events of mection with our native State, we to be unmindful of the goody our adoption, and I congratulate with us to-night as honored as official representatives of both Arrangements are made forthe tion of the topics I have aga and I will not longer stand but better things to follow. With your permission, I will regular toast:

The first tonat was: "Te deing 101 years since the da When Ethan Allen ruled the Sate Beriptur.

Declared his "beech seal" wr as 100k and whipt her. To this the Hon. Edward S

Mu, Parsident, Ladis and think this splendid assembly g sion than any arts of speec can ment that has called us to the sund miles from home to gat. ment that has called us to the sand miles from home to us has need, and many of us as new but we see not forgetful neert we do from a little country—a and wide valleys, of clear sean shadowing trees, full of the alastrious history,—although we had user to be the seen new York. Since the new New York, since the new new York, since the new new York with a sonne that of the wandering Scyal which we came with a sonne that of the wandering Scyal Persian King to touch the say and he would soon see what new yere.

a controversy which involve public and private right, of private property. They we political principles to the most inspect of the most inspect principles to the most inspect private was ended they and their roses iterness, and joined in establishments.

the lowest estimate being \$471 £2,500, the first being that of a ho supported himself as a measummer vacation, and the latter the expenditures of the son of y, and including the xeeping of pensive summer journey, boat iptions, and various charitable President ELIOT classifies Univerfollows: Least, \$490; economerate, \$830; ample, \$1,365. But, ring, he fails to make a strong of his institution. There are colleges and universities in the ouing men can live comfortably

in the cars of England, and, she has pretended not to have has come when deafness can lated, A definite reply must

ing in charge the monument to the late Sen-ive decided upon making a btain subscriptions on the 22d

he Miss Smith—although a non-ent of Connecticut, may he safe-Waston girl. She walks six

ce of Darkness any connection ed colored baby-show?

ERSONAL

Bristow is to be given a din-ers in Boston at an early day. the late James Clemens, of St. of property valued at \$5,000,000. he danseuse, took the priza-ladelphia baby-show to the hand-

wrote to the Female Suffrage tter favoring the conferring on n Pettenkofer will have an

in Fettenkoler Will have an union Science Monthly for February ic Influence of House Plants."

salist church in Jersey City aford left some months ago prosministry of the Rev. Dr. Hari-

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amerce, who walked out of Dr.
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d given \$1,600 to the fund. s of the leading surgeons in moss. Sir Henry Thompson per-stion of lithotomy ninety times at age. His fees range from 200 to-

gion Post says that the venerable Shields, of Missouri, is very poor nation would delight to have such re, after fifty years of varied services of the area of the

Ingersoll answered thus a re-ted him, the other day, if he be-creafter: "I do not know. I am tahip. I do not know what port littler she is bound. She may go a board, or she may reach some o not know. It is no more strange live again than that they have

ontague, of Wallack's Theatre, 3,000, from J. Steele Mackaye, the "Won at Last." Wallack's Theatre, Mackaye another \$3,000 for the there. Beyond this, it has been form on advantageous terms to R. M. Field has been negotiating altogether, it is not an exaggerating. Mr. Mackaye will, within two production, receive about \$15,000

the Lord-Hicks marriage, it although the last New York State of instance in which a man of Mr.—82 years—took a wife to himself anding June 1. 1875, yet five marriage of in which the happy bridell more mature years. One cent a blushing bride of 55 years, another succeeded in winning another succeeded in winning another "gay Lutheran" of 85 enprimrose path with a beauty over but 75 summers had flown; a lady fed a man of 84; and at 83 a genus the partner of his joys and sors. There was an ancient dame of aband of 62, and at the other end of 14 married a girl of 17, and a sea a man of 12.

I Mr. E. Berneau de St. Marsinter at Norfolk, Va., is noticed, of Poland, where he was known and Jablonisky. With thirteen ma, he was banished by an Imperanse, without friends or means, to speak the language, was remains. Being an artist, however, hancy ability, he soon found eminally established himself in St. won a high reputation. In the inted a panorama of the Russian he traveled until its destruction in so old Mechanics' Hall in Norfolk with he settled here. It is only a go that he disclosed to a lady, d proposed to return to Poland litt of banishment had been an-

VERMONT. Her Sons and Daughters Celebrate Her Natal

And Send Back Their Greetings to the Old Mountain Homes.

Day.

Titing Tributes to the Schoolmasters, Merchants, and Soldiers of the State.

leham, Chandler, Keith, Grout, and Others.

The Glories of June Training-The Bennington Monument-General Jollification.

The first annual banquet of the Sons of Vermont was given at the Grand Pacific Hotel inst evening, and it is no exageration to say that it was the finest in every respect ever given in Chicago. There were 432 seated at the tables, the large dising-hall being used, and among them were quite a number of the best known citizens of Chicago. The organization has in its membership men from all over the State, and a large number of them were also in attendance. A feature men from all over the State, and a large num-ber of these were also in attendance. A feature of the banquet was the presence of ladies, there seignearly as many of them as of gentlemen. The Sons think too much of the daughters to exdude them from their celebrations.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

The Sons think too much of the daughters to exclude them from their celebrations.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

see L. L. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Isham, W. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Sawyer, Prof. Hager and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fox and Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fox and Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fox and Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chandler, Col. and Mrs. Josiah Grout, Thomas J. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jewell, the Hon. and Mrs. E. A. Jewell, the Hon. and Mrs. H. N. Hibbard, the Hon. and Mrs. John A. Janeson, Lient. Gov. Andrew Shuman, the Rev. and Mrs. G. N. Boarcman, L. H. Bisbes, the Hón. W. K. Sullivan, the Hon. and Mrs. B. K. Semma, the Rev. Simeon Silbert, Capt. S. F. Bown, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Franksin Denison, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Semma, the Rev. Simeon Silbert, Capt. S. F. Bown, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. And Mrs. B. Humston, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ransonn, S. B. Walker, the Hon. and Mrs. D. Ransonn, S. B. Walker, the Hon. and Mrs. O. H. Case, Col. and Mrs. S. B. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Gassette, Dr. E. A. Kilbourne of Elgin, the Hon. John C. Dor, Gen, Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Grant, Washington Hosing, Col. Jasen Marsh of Rockford, the Hon. Eugene Canfield of Aurora. Charles Stawart of Neposet, L. Walker of Champaign, the Hon. John Mattocks, Dr. J. Adams Allen, and A. C. Calkins.

It is perhape needless to say anything of the men berond that it was in Grand Pacific style, which is shreast of any in the country.

The Hon. H. N. Hibbard presided, and grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Pittsford. While esting was in progress a quarrette, composed for the occasion:

O Wools with verdure drest, Where all the charms of leisure

d for the occasion:

O hills, O vales of pleasure,
O woods with verdure drest,
Where all the charms of islaure
So of thave calmed my breast,
While far from ye i wander
My heart will fondly ponder
And sigh for ye again.

And now I have resigned ye For scenes of toil and strife, Ah! why does fate coasign me To play the farce of life? The called from ye by duty, Still wheresoever I stray The spirit of your beauty Will never fade away.

operation we have received from you in preparing for this festival and for the great and goodly company here assembled.

Ladies and gentlemen children of Vermont, we are assembled to-night to commemorate the day on which, 101 years ago, the people of Vermont declared themselves to be an independent Commonwealth. We gather to do honor to those wise and brave met who, notwithstanding the hostility of the English on the north, New Hampshire on the east, and New York on the west, did for feurteen years, from 1777 to 1791, minimize an absolutely independent State. Unlike the original thirteen states. Vermont never was under a charter from Ring James L. or any where king, but in 1791, from its own sovereign choice, it was admitted the first State into the American Union; and, unike all other States, admitted into the Union, it was neither conquered my created out of territory under the jurisdiction or control of the Union. If, therefore, we take any prids in the name of Vermont, we owe it to these men: for had they been less brave or less patriotic, there never would have been a Vermont. We have come together on this anniversary in our new home also to revive the memory of other day, to call back the remembrance of the homes we have left behind us—the slaces where we were born—the mountains, the hills, the valleys so dear to us to some of us long aro, when we were Joung.

to a, to some of us long aro, when we were your.

We all despise a person whe speaks slightingly of his mother, even though she be neither wise no lovely; and we all must pity a man who does not feel's pride in his native land, but I venture the martion, without fear of contradiction here, that the homes we had in Vermonit were presided over by mothers who should rank among the prest, lovellest and best of narth's women. And is there one here, who, returning to his birthplace among the hills, would not impulsively say with old scotia's minstrel—

Dresthes there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself hat! said This is my own, my nativeland?

But while we are thus assembled to honor the men and recall the events of the past, in connection with our native State, we should not seem to be unmindful of the goody city and State of our adoption, and I congraturiate you that we have with us to-night as honored guests some of the official representatives of bot!

Armagements are made for the proper consideration of the copics I have suggested, and others; and I will not longer stand between you and the better things to follow.

With your permission, I will now read the first regular load:

ENWARD S. ISHAM.

The first toast was: "The day we celebrate," being 101 years since the da!

When the Hampshire grants were tracts of land, somewhat in dilapidation, racked by the most intractale of all the Yankee nation; when Ethan Allen ruled the Sate with steel and stolen bedared his "beech seal" wer against New York, and took and whipt her.

G. Stastman.

To thus the Hon. Edwed S. Isham responded.

He said:

Mn. Paysman.

To this the Hon. Edwed S. Isham responded. Be said:

Mn. Parsident, Ladis and Gentlemen: I think this splendid assemly gives better expression than any arts of speec can give to the semilment that has called us toether. We are a thousand miles from home to-ught, ladies and gentlemen, and many of us me never get back there, but we are not forgetful nevertheless. Coming as we do from a little country—a land of mountains and wide valleys, of clear steams and great, over-shadowing trees, full of the associations of an illustrious history,—although we are proud of our participations in the great Republis, and though in our simple fellowship of sates we have forgiven even New York, since the nen of 101 years ago accessed in keeping the ind they fought for, still the mind reverts to the little country out of which we came with a sentent something like that of the wandering Scylinas, who told the Parsian King to touch the taves of their fathers and he would soon see whe manner of men they were.

Now, Mr. President, the reolution and spirit of

regain King to touch the laves of their fathers and he would soon see who manner of men they were.

Now, Mr. President, the recintion and spirit of the sea of 101 years ago, at their cause which the day we celebrate commandrates, are too familiar to call for present reviv. They conducted a controversy which involve great questions of public and private right, of wil liberty, and of private property. They we loyal to their political principles to the sil. But it may not or impuropriate, while we abcommending their example, to remember that west their controversy was ended they and their roes like put away its bitteness, and joined in establishing the nonor and presented they and their roes like put away its bitteness, and joined in establishing the nonor and presented they are the stablishing the nonor and presented are common nationalty. I am sure, sir, that we are all gratified at wat we believe to be true, that our people at hoe still alphoid the high character of their ancesto; and command for that own present the honor whit they are well as a sure proud to tender to the past. Thy love the blessage of peace, for they thrively the arts and instities of peace, but they new shank from war when the national honor and ecurity seemed to demand it. They hold their origation to the payment of public and private delt, but they hold it better still not to have any dita. Upon all the placiples of civil rights and slittical order the based, and they perpetuate sun opinion through the haptiem of substantial eduction which they see their children. But, sir, must not occupy

your time, and I congratulate this assembly upon the occasion that called it together.

JUDGE JAMESON.

The second toast was

Vermont—The earliest stronghold of American freedom, the best exemplar of Republican simplicity. Let her long remain Switzerland and Arcadia combined.

Judge Jameson responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADRES, AND GENTLEMEN: The first Constitution of Vermont was adopted in suly, 1777, amidst one of the most violent thunderstorms ever witnessed in the State. This circumstance was typical of the earlief years of Vermont history. That history has been summarized by a Vermont poet:

And assessment responsible as follows:

The offer Constitution of Vermona was adopted marging 1977, minded one of the most violent thanker;

The offer Threes using the year of Vermona Vermon pool.

The offer Threes using the Great of Vermona Vermon pool.

The offer Threes using the Great of Vermona Vermon pool.

The offer Threes using the Great of Vermona Vermon pool.

The offer Three was the Bose maggard in the Was offer the Was of Vermona Vermon of Vermona Vermon V

and sell and valor. Honord. Premamber, was the could have been likely to be sell offer an important to the sell could have been likely to be sell offer an important to the sell could have been likely to be sell of the six New York (New York). The could have been likely to be sell of the six New York (New York) and the sell of the six New York (New York). The could have been likely to be sell of the six New York (New York) and the sell of the six New York (New York). The sell of the six New York (New York) and the sell of the six New York (New York) and the sell of the six New York (New York). The sell of the six New York (New York) and the sell of the six New York (New York) and the sell of the six New York (New York). The sell of six New York (New York) and the sell of the six New York (New York) and t

The garret was his arsenal, and in that realm of dust He found his bayonet in its sheath all covered o'er with An iron rammed, and anon his priming-brush and wire, I wo extra finise—the fine was ninepence if they didn's the knapsack of neat's leather, handed down to him who had worn it on his shoulders in the fight at Ben-

The old carridge-box, now empty, which held many a good ounce ball, when its owner chased the red-skins as they fled to Montreal rom the deed they did at Royalton, where, as soldiers of the Crown.

The indians scalped the people while the British burned the town.

of Michigan; M. H. Buckham, President University of Vermont; Peter Saxe, Los Angles, Cal.; Judge James Barrett, Woodstock; E. B. Bennett, Worcester, Mass.; M. E. Cheney; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock; D. E. Nichols, Rutland; the Hon. C. H. Joyce, Representative from the First District; Ryland Fletcher, Proctorsville; F. Holbrook, Brattleboro; E. J. Phelpha, Barlington; John B. Page, Rutland; Daniel Roberts, Barlington; Hilland Hall, Bennington; A. H. Worthen, Springfield, Ill.; G. e. H. Harlow, Springfield, Ill.; G. E. Cowelland, Springfield, Ill.; G. E. Cowelland, Springfield, Ill.; G. E. Copeland, C. M. Bliss, Bennington; H. H. Bingham, Stowe; C. M. Wercester, Mass.; O. H. Weich, Clinton, Mass., A. H. Copeland, Chenoa, Ill.; G. E. Copeland, Lincoln, Ill.; H. Beach, Onarga, Ill.; the Rev. J. Blanchard, Wheaton, Ill.; G. E. Copeland, Lincoln, Ill.; H. H. L. Seach, Onarga, Ill.; the Rev. J. Blanchard, Wheaton, Ill.; D. E. Kinney, Decatur; Nathaniel Ladd, Elgin; P. Winslow, Kankaniel Ladd, Elgin; P. Winslow, Kankaniel Ladd, Elgin; P. Winslow, Kankaniel, M. G. M. Raymond, Hillsboro, Ill.; R. L. Nicholl, Mattoon; Dr. J. Goodridge, Collinsville; E. R. Morse, Scott; W. C. Flagg, Mors. Ill.; and a considerable number of Vermonters resident in Chicago.

siderable number of Vermonters resident in Chicago.

ELERIDGE G. KEITH.

The next toast was:

Vermonters as merchants and business man. In her cutet valleys, and in her rural homes, Vermont gives her boys the education and training which form the surest basis of success.

Elbridge G. Keith, in response, said the truth of the sentiment was shown by the men around him, who left the grand old State with only willing hands, strong hearts, and active brains, to seek their fortunes in the West. But that was not all they had. They had been tangnt lessons of frugality, of thrift, of undaunted energy in the stern schools of necessity and adversity, and by the gracious example of their sires. Their characters had been moided by them, and this was a capital far better than that received by the unheritors of fortune. They were taught to be unawerving in Shelity to every contract, and to rigidly adhere to the right and the truth—principles of more benefit than any others to the business man. [Applause.]

L. MERCHAM.

L. MEACHAM.

The last toast was:

Vermont editors and newspaper men.

Words are things, and a small drop of ink.

Falling, like dew, upon a thought, produces

That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

—Byron.

That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

Louis Meacham, of Middlebury, in response, said there were three exceptional Bewspapers in the State the like of which had never been seen in the country. They were all democratic, all fearless, aggressive, and, in the words of one of the editors, "Feared neither God, man, nor devil." Their success was peculiar. One died, the other lived and circulated in the State, the third was never published in the State at all. He referred to the Courier, the Argus, and the Chicago Times. The people of the State, appears that the country swallowed each other down to three. The press was not its sheets, or the editors, but they swallowed each other down to three. The press was not its sheets, or the editors, but the principles which those sheets and editors advanced and maintained. For these he backed Vermont against the world. In the papers would be found no apology for crime, no word of moral filth or degradation, and for this reason: The editors did not print what the people did not want: and the purity of the press proved the purity of the people. [Applanse.]

In the absence of Mayor Heath, who was to have responded to "The City of Chicago," Ald. Pearsons was called on, but, as the hour was late, he only said. "This audience of beautiful women and brave men is the best speech that can be made for Chicago."

for Chicago."

The programme was ended at a quarter of 12 with prayer by Elder Kent, but more than a majority, especially the younger people, remained until 2 o'clock this morning, the time being spent in dancing and conversation. THE CURRENCY.

THE CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A nation is exempt from all the ordinary processes by which a debt can be collected from it. Snap judgments, mortgages, executions, liens, have no force—in fact, have no existence—in the case of a nation. If one nation is indebted to another nation and repudiates its debt in whole or in part, the creditor country has but two horns to its dilemma, calamity, war; in which event the creditor nation may lose more than it gains, even though it may recover its debt. For this reason, then, every patriotic and right-thinking citizen should regard his country's debt to be a something akin to the sentiment expressed of Casar's wife—"not only virtuous but above suspicion."

In studying the silver question, we will find that the monometalists, or goldites, gather from the above self-evident maxims the only argu-

COINAGE PROFIT --- WHO SHOULD BAVE IT

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

SHEBOTOAN, Wis., Jan 16.—Until a few days ago I supposed the ground taken against the free-coinage feature of the Bland Silver bill was free-coinage feature of the Bland Silver bill was based on correct principles, and that the Senate should amend it, at least in that particular. But, in undertaking to write a defense of that view, I found I was getting hazy, and on further reflection convinced myself that the other side is the solid and correct one, and now hope it will prevail. The reasons therefor:

The advantages that can accurate to the Government are so doubtful, and accurated with

ernment are so doubtful, and accompanied with such chances for loss and possible corruption on the part of mint officials, that the amendment that some deem so important to insist upon is unimportant in one sense, and a myth, a delu-sion, and a disgrace in another sense. First, if silver is the procuous metal we claim

the part of mint offsiths that the smeathest has been insorted in their the color and the control of the part of mint offsiths that the smeathest has been formed as the color and the c

In study; the silver coincide, we will find that the monometalists of goodless, gather from the above self-referent manners that the monometalists of goodless, gather from the above self-referent manners that the monometalists of goodless, and the self-referent manners that the monometalists of goodless, the monometalists of goodless, and the self-referent manners that the monometalists of goodless, and the self-referent manners that the monometalists of goodless, and the self-referent manners that the self-referent manne

STATE AFFAIRS.

The New Republican Administration of lowa Inaugurated Yesterday.

Principal Features of the Inau-

IOWA.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—The most impor-DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—The most important bills introduced were for regulating the control of private banks; to provide a Receiver of deposits made when a bank is insolvent, and to punish the officers; a joint resolution instructing the Committee to report a bill amending the Constitution abolishing the Grand Jury; a joint resolution asking the repeal of the National Bankrupt law, which was adopted and the bill passed to a second reading; making silver a legal-tender for all debts in this State, public and private, unless otherwise stipulated by contract.

at all, and it is to be feared that many of these are growing up in ignorance which "is near akin to vice." The success of a republican form of government, such as we are blessed with, rests in a large degree on the intelligence of its citizens. Recognizing, therefore, the broad fact that the education of all the people is for the best interest of the State and nation, has not the time come for lowa, which has ever been foremost in fostering educational interests, to adopt some system of compulsory education?

It is a well-grounded conviction in the minds of many that

THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE CITIES of the State would be better subserved by placing the management of their affairs in Boards of Commissioners—elected at large—somewhat similar to the system under which the affairs of our counties are so well managed, and I suggest that a commission be appointed to report to this or the next General Assembly the propriety of placing the cities and towns of the State under some more simple, uniform, and economical system of municipal government than we now have.

THE PROCESSION

then reformed, marched to the State-House, where Gov. Gear was welcomed to the Executive office by the retiring Gov. Newbold and Lieut.-Gov. Campbell to the President's chair in the Senate.

WISCONSIN.

THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—In the Assembly to-Madison, Wis., Jan. 17.—In the Assembly today most of the session was occupied in discussing and amending a resolution inviting the resideut clergy to open the sessions with prayer. It
was finally killed by a vote of 45 to 47. Three
bills were introduced for change in the Registry
law; to make the Circuit Court Clerk
the County Clerk in Eau Claire; restraining animals from running at large; dividing the Counties of Chippewa and Taylor and erecting the
County of Flambeau. A memorial to Congress
for aid in the construction of the Sturgeon Bay
Canal, was passed.

IN THE SENATE

a resolution passed favoring the repeal of the
Resumption act by Congress; also a resolution
thanking Gov. Washburn for his handsome gift
of Edgewood for an Industrial School for Girls.
Bills were introduced amending the law resative
to stereotyping Supreme Court reports. A bill
was concurred in amending the charter of
Oshkosh. A memorial to Congress asking for
an extension of time for the construction of the
Northern Pactic Railroad was ordered to a third
reading, and will pass both Houses.

MIN NESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribung.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—The Senate Finance Com-Sr. Paul, Jan. 17.—The Senate Finance Committee report its inability to agree on the silver resolutions. After some discussion and negative votes on substitutes and amendments offered, the Senate finally adopted, with but three negative votes, resolutions declaring that the Silver Demonetization act should be repealed and silver coinage restored to its position prior to that act. The following Executive nominations were confirmed: A. R. McGill, Insurance Commissioner; H. P. Van Cleve, Adjutant General; D. W. Ingersoll, Manager of the Reform School; J. A. Reed, Warden of the State's Prison. A resolution favoring the repeal of the Resumption act was made a special order for Wednesday next.

The House debated silver remonstization without coming to a vote.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Jam. 17.—The State Senate, after a long debate, passed a concurrent resolution advocating the repeal of the Desert Land laws.

OTHER STATES.

AWNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17.—The Legislature, in joint convention, to-day balloted for United States Senator, with the following result: Dennis, 23; Robinson, 23; Groome, 20; McLane, 14; Steiner (Republican), 8; Thomas and Stump, 5 each; Baiar and Pearse, 2 each; acattering, 4. The Convention then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated James B. Grooms for United States Senator.

SOUTH CABOLINA.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 17.—The House of Representatives to-day seated Johnston, Republican, from Sumpter County, where section boxes were stolen and destroyed to prevent the declaration of the result at the special election in December last.

Ex-Gov. Manning, chosen in December, was sworn in as Senator from Clarendon County. He is a brother-in-law of Wade Hampton.

XENTUCKY.

FRANKPORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Gen. John S. Williams was elected on joint ballot United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Thomas C. McCreery, by a vote of 136 to 11 for Boyd, Republican.

The last number of the Railway Age contains a carefully prepared table showing the number of new roads and extensions constructed during the year 1877 and the miles of track laid. It appears that during a year of continued depression to all industry, no less than 2, 265 miles were added to the railway system of the United States, which



recur at regular intervals, and may finally result in a most disastrons war

ANOTHER VANDERBILT SCHEME. The Troy Whig contains a statement that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has been chosen one of the Directors of the Troy & Boston Railroad. The fact is significant, as it is the fart step taken to prevent the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad from affording to the Eric Railroad a connection with the tunnel, as Mr. Vanderbilt will no doubt prevent if possible the utilization of the tunnel by any railroad antagonistic to the New York Central. In plain English, Mr. Vanderbilt proposes to the up the tunnel to suit his own interests and to prevent the State of Massachusetts from making the tunnel a highway for all who can reach it. The Troy Whig says:

William H. Vanderbilt was yesterday elected one of the Directors of the Troy of Boston Railroad. Occurring at this time, the event attracts much attention, and is considered a master outet to the Aric finitual, thus bringing the towner was a fair of the troy of the Directors of the Troy & Boston Railroad. State of Mr. Vanderbilt in the coutest with the Boston. Housacle will be introduced to prevent its construction. The Troy & Boston Railroad will not have the support of Mr. Vanderbilt in the coutest with the Boston. Hoosac Tunnel & Western Company for the possession of the bed of the old Albany Northern Railroad, and as the interests of the Troy & Boston and New York Central Railroad was held at the office of the Company, corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street, yesterday. The reports made by the various Division Superintendents show an improved condition of the business along the whole line. The country reads in Iowa and Illinois are now in a fair condition, and shipments are coming forward very freely. If the weather continues cold during this winter than it has during the last.

The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the first week of Jansary were as follows: Freight, 338, 309, 50; nassenger. \$15, 770.64; miscellancous, \$713, 52; total, \$55, 208, 68.

GERMAN PUBLISHERS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—A convention of publishers of German newspapers was held here to-day. Twenty papers were represented. Committees were appointed to secure more uniform orthography among German publishers; to urge the amendment of the Postal laws; to revise plans for collecting subscriptions for newspapers and on official advertising. A memorial was adopted asking the General Assembly, in the name of the publishers of German papers, which it is claimed are read by 500,000 people in Ohio, to pass laws which will provide for publishing in the German newspapers legal or official records which are now required by law to be published in English newspapers.

Magic of the Mouth.

Magic of the Mouth.

Odoriferous Sozodoni renders the month enchanting, composed of rare, antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the feeth, a delicious flower-like aroms to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age, the teeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The State Senate, after a long debate, passed a concurrent resolution advocating the repeal of the Desert Land laws.

OHIO.

LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—In the House, House bills to strike the word "white" from the militals laws; to limit the charges of Notaries Public and Justices for certifying to pension certificates to 10 cents each, were passed.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to amend the Liquor laws so as to require a personal notice to the saloon-keeper, as well as a written notice,

The Four Per Cents---Extinction of the Big Bonanza---Profits of Foreign Bankers.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active-Hogs Stendy—Provisions in Bet-ter Demand and Stronger.

Speech " Depresses Fereign Quotations-

dstuffs Again Weak---The "Queen's

Stocks of Hog Products---Our Tea Importations Last Year.

RAILROADS. FINANCIAL.

he orders from the country for currency were and New York exchange was not so less were made between banks at 60@75c discount. The demands for bank ac-ton were not pressing. The supply of amodation were not pressing. The supply of gottable paper is scant, but the bankers are enterly content with this state of affairs, as they do to desire to extend their discount lines. Collectures are complained of by merchants and manuclurers, but this does not interfere as much as

se clearings were \$3,200,000.

MARKETING THE FOUR PER CENTS.

se course of Secretary Sherman in resclinding contract with the Syndicate and essaying the gliment of selling the bonds directly to the lie does not have the approval of the New Louis Bulletin. That journal says:

would be a great misfortune to the public tif the special experiment contemplated by secretary should prove a fallure. The prodestream of the provential of the proventi

ion of the seven leading anthracite

the condition of manufactures, on, and general business, and the

th of the members of the combination, are ents that will enter into its success. The BIG BONANZA APPROACHING EXHAUS-

ated Virginia, at the recent meeting of ers, that dividends be reduced, foreits stockholders, that dividends be reduced, fore-shadows the exhaustion of the great bonanza. All such deposits have sooner or later become extinct. They are in the nature of gigantic pockets of metal, and their product is consequently limited. The yield of the Consolidated Virginia in five years

20 per cent.

STOCK SWINDLING.

The stock of the Alix Mine dropped the other day from \$25 to \$12, a decline of more than 50 per cent in one day. The San Francisco Chronicls uses very plans languages in characterizing the manipulation of the stock by the managers of the mine. The price of the stock is controlled by the managers, who inflated it by false reports, and then unloaded. The Chronicle does not go far out of the way when it may this is deliberate, cold-blooded robbery, minus the courage of the highwayman. An indictment is threatened the perpetrators of the outrage, and the Legislature is asked to make such offenses felonies punishable by imprisonment in the Pentientiary.

BANKING SURPLUS OF FOSTON AND PHILADEL-

Penifartiary.

Banking Surplus of Foston and PhiladellPhia.

The Philadelphia banks have a surplus of nearly
44% per cent, compared with their capital. The
Boston banks have a surplus of 23 per cent. Philadelphia has thirty-one banks with a capital of less
than \$17,000,000. while Boston has sixty-two
bunks with a capital of \$55,000,000. The surplus
and undivided profits of the Boston banks, \$15,407,925, amount to nearly 92 per cent of the entire national banking capital of Philadelphia.

PROFITS OF FOREIGN BANKERS.

The City Bank of London has made dividends
for 1877 amounting to 10 per cent, besides adding
\$50,000 to surplus. The Bank of New South
Wales, at Sydney, has divided 15 per cent in dividenas, besides a bonus of 2% per cent, and an addition of \$50,000 to the reserve fund. The depostis of thus bank are \$41,838,700; the note circulation is \$3,376,650; the paid-up capital, \$5,000,000, and the surplus, \$2,200,000.

THE PROFITS OF STOCK OPERATIONS.

The Institute on the recent analysis transcriptor BANKING SURPLUS OF FOSTON AND PHILADEL-

The Indicator says Mr. D. P. Morgan has figured his profits on his recent enormous transactions the certain pools. The total amount of purchases deales was 102,000 shares. The profits were

d was 101%@102 in greenbacks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

the close prices were 1.0 is lower, from which int of the day, except for coal shares, which are steady, Lake Shore sold high at 61 is down to 5. Transactions aggregated 86,000 shares, of sich 7,700 were Eric, 39,200 Lake Shore, 4,700 stribwesters, 19,800 St. Butl roomnou, 2,100 sterred, 9,400 Lackswanna, 4,500 Pacific Mail, oferred, 9, 400 Lackswanna, 5,000 racing man, 41,800 Western Union.
Money, 407, closing easy at 405. Prime mernitle paper, 507.
Sterling auli: 481 for 60 days; 483½ for sight.
Clearings, \$17,000,000. pursements, \$618,000.

mickeliver 15 New Jersey Central mickeliver of 25 New Jersey Central acide Mall 254 St. Pani mariposa Land 101 St. Pani mariposa Contral Land Contral Land

Tennessee & old. ... 35 Virginia, new. ... 55 Virginia & old. ... 30 Virginia & old. ... 30

wankee, 14 4-10; New Orleans, 31.
are: Philadelphia, 11 4-10; Chearo, 1
Cincinnati, 98-10; Baltimore, 31-10; St. 186-10; Pittsburg, 17-10; Providence, 11-10; Cheveland, 27 5-10.

Cincinnati. 98-10; Baltimore, 31-10; St. Louis, 186-10; Pittsburg, 17-10; Providence, 61-10; Cleveland, 275-10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan, 17.—The following is a summary of the report of the Superintendent of the California Mine: Yield of ore for the year, 217, 482 tons; amount reduced, 213, 683 tons, yielding bullion of a value of 18, 924, 850. 27, of which \$9, 386, 745. 47 is gold. Considerable work has been done on the 1, 400-foot level, but not enough to determine where the ore exists. The workings are much in need of repairs. Much ore has been taken from the 1, 500-foot level, the last low grade. The hor-herra portion of the level has been only partly explored, the drifts terminating in a body of poor quartz. A vast quantity of high-grade ore has been taken from the 1, 550 level, considerable of good quality remaining, and a large quantity of medium grade. Eastward of the mainfore-body there is a large body of low-grade quarts yet undeveloped. From the 1, 600 level 105, 723 tons of ore have been taken, a large amount of good quality remaining, 240 feet of ore-body in the south end of the level still being unionched except by a winze passing through it, showing good ore throughout. There is reason to believe the whole block of the same quality. There is a great quantity of ore in it except at the southern boundary. Much mere work is necessary to determine the value of this level. The 1,000 level is partially developed at the north end, but little is known of it. The ore-body on the 1,750 foot level is very wide and well defined, but the greater portion is too low a grade to pay for mining and milling. Good ore is confined to the east wall, and does not exceed twenty-eight feet in width. It is believed that much ore exists between this and the next level below. The opening of the 1,840 level has been commenced from the Ophic mine. A large amount of work is being done in keeping the works in repair. The report con-

dends.

The annual report of the Secretary shows balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$1,346,635,25; receipts, \$18,950,682,42; disbursements, \$20,000,240,74; including \$14,040,000; balance on hand, \$207,076,93. The report of the Succession of the Succes

A dividend of \$3 has been declared on Eureks onsolidated. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Gold, 102@102%.

Sight exchange on New York, % premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 492.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Consols, 95%, for both money account.

nd account.
United States bonds—'65s, 104%; '67s, 106%;
0-40s, 106%; new 5s. 105%;
Eric Railway, preferred. 23.
Paris, Jan. 17.—Rentes, 109f 25c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 17:

Weed st. 75 ft wof Dayton st. st. 25:14094 ft. dated April 21. 1875.

Albert St. 263 2-10 ft e of Hoyne sv. n f 24:592 ft. dated Jan. 16.

Bunker st. 88 4-10 ft w of Jefferson st. st. 22:136 4-10 ft. improved, dated Jan. 18.

Looo Bunker st. 88 4-10 ft w of Fifth av. n f. 20:106 ft. dated Jan. 17.

Superior st. 720 ft e of Piness, st. 25:124 ft. dated Jan. 18. ft, dated Jan. 17.

Superior st, 720 ft e of Pinest, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 12.

Frank st, between Bine island ay and Waller st, n f, 12x100 ft, dated Jan. 16.

Frank st, between Bine island ay and Waller st, n f, 12x100 ft, dated Jan. 16.

Silicarne court, 424 ft w of Nucker st, n f, 24x80 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18.

Salicarne av, 180 ft n of Pulion st, w f, 25x125 s. 10.

Mohawk st, 170 ft s of North av, w f, 25x123 s. 10.

Bine Island av, opposite Foruser st, e f, 24 ft running to Morgan st, dated Jan. 5.

Centre av, 100 ft s of Seventeenth st, w f, 25x120 s. 10.

NORTH OF OUT LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF ARVEST WILKS OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Wolfram st, se cor of Perry st, n f, 217x124 ft, dated Jan. 5.

Castel Jan. 5.

Lill av, between Lincoln av and Halsted st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 12.

COMMERCUAL T.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1677. 1873. 1877. 1878. 1877. 14, 432 4. 592 10,117 1.880 57, 319 10, 739 28, 140 5, 236 56, 694 6. 6, 254 16, 282 2, 797 50, 014 5, 395 6, 137 7, 529 223, 340 80, 220 50, 738 8, 609 224, 850 57, 700 44, 988 11, 600 967, 370 44, 398 3, 609, 266 721, 807 Grass secd. Ba. 229, 240 89, 220 56, 738 7,000
Flax seed. Ba. 225, 850 57, 700 44, 958 11, 600
B. corn. Bs. 140,000 54,000
C. meats. Bs. 927,270 44, 536 8,089, 906 721, 807
Beef. tos. 198 13
Pork. bris. 2,686 198 198 13
Pork. bris. 2,686 2,886 104, 198 13
Pork. bris. 30,885 6,785 95,910 15,970
Batter, Ba. 60,008 39,869 104, 496, 44, 529
Dre'd hogs. No. 708 712 372 941
Live hoss. No. 2,7197 8,986 105 1,990
Cattle. No. 3,875 4,896 950 1,990
Cattle. No. 3,875 4,896 950 1,990
Cattle. No. 1,878 1,001 17,08 358
Highwir bris 1,878 1,001 17,08 358
Highwir bris 1,878 1,001 17,780 25,150
Potatoos. bu. 772 369
Coal. tons. 2,446 3,586 775 443
Hay. tons. 128 890 320 3,215 225
Poultry. coope 188 173 13 80
Cheese, bis. 2,388 156 8,138 352
Beans, bu. 5777 5 39
Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumptions 1781 by wheat, 429 bu corn, 760 bu oats, 1,342 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 15 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 12 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 1 soft spring, 107 cars No. 2 do, 24 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected (170 wheat); 8 cars high mixed corn, 4 cars new do, 7 cars new mixed, 14 cars No. 2 do, 43 cars rejected, 65 cars no crade (139 corn); h car No. 1 oats, 29 cars No. 2 white, 34 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (67 oats); 18 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 3 cars No. 1 barley, 19 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars extra No. 3 do, 6 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 16 cars feed (62 barley). Total, 438 cars, or 185,000 bu. Inspected out: 22,625 bu wheat, 10,500 bu corn, 456 bu sye, 7,586 bu barley.

Parties who have an interest in the business of

easier, and provisions stronger, but the feeling in both departments was rerymerous and unsettled. The English and New York markets were understood to have been depressed by the Queen of England's speech, and a higher quotation on British consols was attributed to the same cause. Hence, though the speech itself was not reported on 'Change, it was understood to be of a Pacific character, and reassuring to the effect that a general war is not procable. There was, however, some disposition to think that the effects of this assurance had been sufficiently discounted, and capital was more ready to take hold of wheat and provisions. The forward movement of produce from the farm is on the increase, and this tends to depress prices. The news from the Northwest is to the effect that the principal roads are now hand snowth for travel, and some think it probable that the receipts of wheat here will soon be in the neighborhood of 150,000 bu per day, with an equally active movement at Milwaukee. Corn is hardening slowly, and it is not probable that we shall have any No. 2 to speak of from the last crop on this side of March.

Dry-goods merchants still complain of a want of life in trade. Orders are coming in sparingly, and the movement is by no means satisfactory. Prices continue from—decidedly so. The demand for staple and fancy greecies continues to increase, and

the movement is by no means satisfactory. Prices continue firm—decidedly so. The demand for staple and fancy groceries continues to increase, and jobbers now report a very liberal movement. Quotations were the same as on the previous day, with the exception of common and roasting styles of Rio coffee, which were off ic. Sugars, teas, and rice were firm. Sirups, molasses, and soaps ruled easy. There was an increase in the orders for dried fruits. Fish were as dull as before. The butter and cheese markets were quoted dull for merchantable grades, the supply of which is smaller than usual. There was only a light demand for butter, bagging, coal, and wood. Oils met with a fair share of attention, and were steady in price.

met with a fair share of attention, and were steady in price.

Lumber was quiet and steady. Trade is improving slowly. Bardware and nails were steady under a moderate demand. Roofing its plates were quoted lower to correspond with the decline in other grades of plate, which occurred last week. The wool and broom-corn markets were quiet. Seeds were more active, the offerings being larger, which gave dealers an opportunity to fill some of the orders they have held so long. Prices were steady. Potatoes were dull. Hides were in moderate demand and weak, under large receipts and in sympathy with Eastern markets. The demand for green fruits was small and chiefly local, though foreign varieties are moving to the country with about the usual freedom. Prices are unchanged, but steady for all sound and fine stock. Poultry was dull and weak, under large offerings. The westher continues mild, and threatens to spoil much of the stock on the street. This has been a bad winter for turkey in more senses than one. had winter for turkey in more senses than one.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 40c for grain and other fourth-class to New York, 37c for do to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, and 45c to Boston and other New England points. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats at 5c per 100 lbs

er than grain.
IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Jan. 17.—Receipts—Flour, 10, 911 bris; wheat, 119, 700 bu; corn. 64, 652 bu; oats, 8, 575 bu; cornmeal, 1, 004 pkgs; rye, 2, 874 bu; barley, 7, 150 bu; mait, 4, 100 bu; pork, 1, 224 pkgs; beef, 577 pkgs; cut meats, 3, 490 pkgs; lard, 3, 129 pkgs; whisky, 173 bris.

Exports—Flour, 4, 250 bris; wheat, 145, 000 bu;

Exports—Fiour, 4, 250 bris: wheat, 145, 600 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; cats, 1,000 bu.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named:

THE BUROPEAN WHEAT MOVEMENT.

THE BURGPEAN WHEAT MOVEMENT.

H. Kains Jackson, in Dornbusch of the 31st ult., notes that 1877 saw "the custom gradually growing of buyers purchasing cargoes to come to direct ports—of North Russia and Germany absorbing for shipment from the remote interior a large bulk of grain, thus establishing a system which, having once diverted supplies from Southern ports, is likely to keep them tenactously, and to become enlarged by the further development of railways. India's and North Russia's increased shipments, and the plan of purchasing to direct ports, have, in common, one effect,—the increase of London as a port and centre of distribution for India and many weeks past they have quite overweighted the metropolitan demand, and from this weekly Lon-don surplus opinion has been led to believe the U. K. stocks to be superior to what they are likely

THE TEA MOVEMENT. Messrs. Moseback & Humphrey, of this city, furnish the following memoranda of direct imports of tes and coffee which arrived at Chicago during 1877, including only such shipments as were in-tended for Chicago when shipped from foreign ports. Lots consigned to Chicago commission merchants for New York, San Francisco, or Can-ada account, or lots imported for Chicago account and stopped in transit at the seaboard and there sold, de not appear in this statement. The yearly increase in both of these features is quite as large

as that in direct importations: Oolong and Southong.
Greens....

 
 Steam, via San Francisco.
 40,982
 17,880
 4,717
 33,539

 Steam, via Suez Canal.
 1,053
 718
 521
 2,292

 Sell, via San Francisco.
 1,349
 none
 1,119
 2,475

 Sall, via New York
 43,507
 20,873
 6,359
 70,736

 Total half chests 1876
 43,917
 19,654
 7,421
 70,962

 Total half chests 1875
 27,433
 17,339
 1,225
 45,977

 Total half chests 1874
 36,170
 7,350
 none
 32,520
 IMPOSTATION OF COFFEE. Mode of shipment. | Rio Sant's Java Ceyl bags, bags, mats. con 3,000 1,840 none none 45,840 1,226 10,010 none Total 1877. 48, 340 3, 086 10,010 none fotal 1876. 32,545 3,873 8,007 2,350 fotal 1875. 40,217 7,827 5, 199 1, 400 fotal 1874. 22,368 none none 4,745 Also, 1,189 mats from Sangspere, in 1878.

GOODS RECEIVED
at Chicago Customs Jan. 17! North Chicago Roll ing-Mill Company, 7 cars spiegel iron; W. B. Wilson, 1 cask brandy. Collected, \$2,805.15. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

ROG PRODUCTS—Were decidedly stronger, with a fair volume of trading, though mostly for future delivery. The receipts of hops were fair in volume, and the market was steady, while Liverpool reported an advance of 3d per cwt in lard, and 6d in meats, and our stocks were some what smaller than expected. The outgo of product for the previous day was again very free, low prices having sitracted buyers for consumption. A good many people have been watching the progress of the market anxiously, waiting for indications of the lowest point having been touched, and several of these appear to have thought the recent turn in quotations to be the point wanted. Hence orders were more numerous yesterday, and offerings were rather sparing during the principal session, but more rather sparing the principal session, but more rather sparing of principal session, but more rather sparing of principal session, but more rather sparing to the rather sparing to the rather sparing to the session of the sparing to the sparing to the rather sparing to the spari

it. 1025; celler January \$10.00610.075 celler Jeoruary \$11.11051.1256; seller March; and \$11.25611.275; seller April.

Prime mess was quoted at \$0.00610.00, and extra prime at \$8,2068.50.

LARD-Was in better demand, and advanced 15c per 100 5a, with a very steady feeling in the last half of the session. Sales were reported of 500 ten spot at \$7.375; 250 tes seller January at \$7.405, 350 tes seller January; \$7.474 \$7.50 seller January; \$7.474 \$7.50 seller February; \$7.50 seller January; \$7.50 s

FLOUR-Was again dull, and generally quoted weak, though there was no material change in qualistions. The trading was chiefly on local account; though there was more inquiry for shipment at figures too much handle of butters. Sales were reported of 50

54.000 m. Corn. The steady of the steady of the steady of the steady of the steady. The steady of th

were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 51½c; 33,000 bu No. 2 at 51633e; 400 bu by sample at 48c on track. Total, 32 at 51633e; 400 bu by sample at 48c on track. Total, 32 at 51633e; 400 bu by sample at 48c on track. Total, 32 at 516 at 516

rusy and \$1,03% for March.

Cor = 35,000 bu at 35,6440c for January, 30% 30% cor February, and 41% for May.

Outs = 5,000 bu seller May at 20% c.

Mess Fork = 3,250 bris at \$10.97% for February and \$11.10211.12% for March.

Lard = 4,000 tes at \$7.47% for February and \$7.52% 6 Lard—4, 000 tes at \$7.47% for February and \$7.52\square.

LAYER.

Mess pork was lower, sales being made of \$7.50 bris at \$11.05\square.

Lard was easier. Sales 4,500 tes at \$7.50\square.

Lard was easier. Sales 4,500 tes at \$7.50\square.

March.
Short ribs were steady, with sales of 200,000 lbs at \$5,7565.80 for March.
Wheat was in moderate request and easier: February sold at \$1,0034.0034, and closed at \$1.0034691.0034.
March sold at \$1.009491.004, and closed at \$1.0034691.0034.
Corn wastendy at 336683946 for February, 414c for

Onts were quiet at 25% sollers for Pebruary.

Last CALL.

Mess pork was very active, declining 10@15c under heavy offerings by packers, closing tolerably steady at \$10.07% for March, and \$10.85% for February and \$10.07% for March, and \$10.80% for February and \$10.97% for March, Lard was fairly active and lower, closing at \$7.47% for 7.50 for March, Sales: 5.750 tos at \$7.47% for February and \$7.47% for \$7.50% for March, Sales: 5.750 tos at \$7.47% for February and \$7.47% for \$7.50% for March, Short fibs were steady. Sales: 150,000 lbs at 5%c for February, 5%c cash, and 5%c for March. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in light request and steady. The receipts are small and the stock is mostly held by the regular dealers. Quotations: Choice green hurl, 6 &7c; red-tipped medium do. 563%c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 51666c; red-tipped do. 4366c; green covers and maide. 41665c; staik braid. 4166c; green covers and maide. 41665c; staik braid. 4166c; green covers and maide. 41665c; staik braid. 4166c; green covers and maide. 41665c; staik braid. 416c; green covers and maide. 41665c; red-tipped do. 4166c; BUTTER—Little or no change was apparent in this market. There was a scanty supply of the better qualities, consequently a firm feeling prevailed among holders, and the lately-advanced prices were thorough ly sistained. Not much inquiry existed for the common sorts, but the prices current at the beginning of the week were very generally adhered to. Quotations remain as follows: Fancy creamery, 32635c; good to choice grades, 23623c; medium. 14618c; inferior becommon. 8612c; roll, 12623c.

BAGGING—Jobbers report continued duliness, with no quotable variation in prices. Stocks are light, and are held with confidence. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 235c; Lewiston. 215c; Otter Creek. 20c; American, 105c; burisps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnies singles, 14615c; double, 246245c.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were firmer at \$1.006.

Los for pork barreis, and \$1.22461.25 for lard tierces. CHESSE—For good to fancy stock there is a firm market, the supply of those grades being comparatively light. Sales were readily effected at 11566125c.

Poor to fair grades were dualt in to some extent at \$6.006.00; Briar Hill, \$5.50; Boshour, \$6.005.00; Hillions, \$3.506.00; Quartherier, \$4.75; Indiana block.

small egg. 36. 75: Fledmont, \$7.50: Blossburg, \$6.006 e. 50: Baifmar Hill, \$5.50: Baifmore & Ohio, \$4.5065.00: Illinois, \$3.5064.00; Gartaberrie, \$4.75: Indiana block. \$4.50.

DRESSED HOSS—Were in good demand and firm, advancing 10.875c under a sharp competition between packers and shippers, with the receipts smaler than for a few days past. Light weights brought \$4.256 
4.80 and heavy \$4.3564.00. Sales were reported of 4.80 and heavy \$4.3564.40. Sales were reported of 4.80 and heavy \$4.3564.40. Sales were reported of 5.80 and heavy \$4.50 and \$4.50

eing 43.836

have them."

LUMBE —Continues quiet and steady. The ship means indicate a slight improvement in trade. Following are the quotations: on lumber—outside , No. 1, 14 to 16 ft... do. 12 to 20 ft.... No. 2... boards, 10 to 20 ft...

SHERT ZING-Sc. SHERT IRON-No. 24, 3 2-10c rates; Russia iron, N. Shert IRON-No. 24, 3 2-10c rates; Russia iron, N. 12, 135c; American plautsbed A, 11c; B, 95

il. natural. 25 deg., 25c.

por laced, 25 deg., 25c.

POTATOES—Were dull at 454500 for store lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—Ponitry was slow and weak.

The receipts and shipments were large, and probably a
good deal of stock was transhipped here. The street

offerings were liberal, but the demand was limited and 30; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; dairy, without bags 00; Ashion dairy, per sack, \$3.25. £AS—Are held with decided firmness. The deman-ps up remarkably well, and if prices do not furthe ance there is at all events no likelihood of a decima-DER-Common, 29832c; good do, 38838 13648c; good do, 48653c; fine, 53658c; fines tson—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@38c 140c; good do, 43@48c; fine, 49@50c; fines ce, 65@68c; choicest, 88220c;

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.
Cuttle Hogs.
3,519 37,102
5,419 28,301
3,875 27,197
...3,850 27,500 Total. 16, 963
Same time last week. 13, 688
Week before last. 13, 318
Shimmets—
Monday. 1,008
Tuesday. 394
Wednesday. 3,609 118, 100 163, 312 89, 336 1,878 1,558 930 4,382

prices. The weather was rather too, mild to please packers, but they were free buyers nevertheless, and at fully Wednesday's prices. Trade opened fairly setting at \$3.8064.10 for common to choice grade, and did not lag until the surpely was absorbed. Light weights sold principally at \$3.8004.00, and heavy grades at \$3.8064.05. There were also of slight weights sold principally at \$3.8004.00, and heavy grades at \$3.8064.05. There were also of slight at \$3.8004.05. There was only one transaction at the latter figure.

No. As. Price, No. As. Price, No. As. Price, So. 42. Price, 67. A22 \$4.20 43. 345 \$4.00 137. 324 \$3.95 \$1.33 \$1.845 \$5.200 \$4.00 \$73. 221 \$3.85 \$3.318 \$4.15 \$5.200 \$4.00 \$13.20 \$3.95 \$1.33 \$1.33 \$4.15 \$5.200 \$4.00 \$13.20 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$9.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$9.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$9.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$9.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$9.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.344 \$4.10 \$4.301 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.345 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.345 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.345 \$4.00 \$4.301 \$3.95 \$1.345 \$1.00 \$1.301 No. 4s. Price ba. 4s. Price ba

SLTSGA.73.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBE days. 5,200 head; no sheer bold to day.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—CATTLE-Receipts, 181; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through.

Suzzr and Lamas-Receipts, 1,400; active and hister; Western sheep, \$4.7595. 60; shippers were the principal buyers; all offerings disposed of.

Hous-Receipts, 3,650; moderately active; prices un-

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17. Hoos-Active, firm, and higher common. 23, 5063.75; light. 23, 2004.00; pack-ing, 33, 2004.10; butchers, 34, 1004.15; receipts, 7, 379; hipments 200. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LONDON, Jan. 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Mark
LANE—Cargoes of coast—Wheat neglected; nothing
doing. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing
doing. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring
wheat for shipment during the present and following
month, 50s; fair average quality of American mixed
core for prompt shipment, by sail. 20s ed@27s.
Liverpool., Jan. 17.—Meas Pork—Prime Eastern. 67s;
Western, 55a. Cumberland sides, 31s; long clear sides,
30s ed; short clear sides, 32s; hams, 43s. shoulders,
20s. Lard, 40s 3d. Prime meas beef, 85s; India meas
beef, 93s; extra India meas, 117a. Tallow, 40s ed.
Cheese, 84s.

Special Diapoten to The Chicago Tribuse.
Liverpool. Jan. 17-11 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 28s; The following were received by the Chicago Board o

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 12s: No. 2, 11s 30; spring, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn-New No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 23s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 23s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 23s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 25s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 25s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 25s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 25s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 6; No. 2, 25s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 3d; old No. 2, 25s 3d; old No. 1, 28s 3d; old No. 2, 25s 3d; ol

and export. 1,000; sales. American, 6,700; receipts, 10'600, including 2,700 American.

Brazapsupps—Dull; average California white 12s 7d 612s 10d; California club, 12s 9d;913s 1d; red winter, 11s 3d;811s 9d. Fiony—Western canal, 27s;928s. Corn—Mixed western old, 29s 6d;629s bd Oats—American, 3s 11d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 8d. CLOVER SEED—45900s.

PROVINIONS—Mess pork, 58s; prime mess beef, 84s. Lard—American, 40s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 30s; short do, 32s.

CHESS-Fine American 64s.
CHESS-Fine American 60s.
Tallow-Fine American 40s 6d.
Paraotsus-Spirita, 7½d; refined, 10½d@10½d.
Lisased OIL-28s.
Lisased Oil-28s. RESIN—Unchanged.

BPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 2004.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Disparch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Very moderate movement in wheat, at a further decline of 162c on spring and winter for prompt delivery, and 163c on outlon dealings, closing more steadily, with somewhat better inquiry, partly for export; 8.000 bu No. 2 Chicago apring at \$1.26; 8.000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring affoat for militag. at \$1.29; 16.000 bu February at \$1.25; closing quotations, No. 2 Northwestern spring. January optios, at \$1.206.1.30, as against \$1.204661.31 yesterday; do February at \$1.2861.30; do March nominal; do May, \$1.2461.20. A fair business in corn, mainly on home trade account, at a further reduction of 142 15; per bu, closing weak; miged Western ungraded at 516350; unmerchantable car-lots at 48c for mixed, and bee for yellow: Western yellow at 53;6c. Rye in limited request; Western heavy quoted at 716374c, and for May delivery offered at 73c. Oats more active but at further decline of about 16c per bu on generally free offerings; mixed Western, 1,400 bu at 3763734c; white Western, 4,600 bu at 37630c; No. 2 Chicago, 23,000 bu at 37c.
Paovisions—Mess pork moderately sought for early delivery; quoted firmer; sales of 150 bris at \$12.25; other kinds dull and irregular; for forward delivery western mess more active, with January option quoted at \$12.30; February, \$12.30; March, \$12.40; April, \$12.50, with sales of 4,000 bris April at \$12.353212.50. Cut meats moderately inquired for at about previous rates. Bacon in more demand at stronger rates; sales of 5,000 boxes long and short clear at \$5.656,5.75. Western steam lard in very good request at generally higher prices: sales of 1,250 lard in very go

rates. Bacou in more demand at stronger rates; sales of 3,000 boxes long and short clear at \$5.605.

5.75. Western steam lard in very good request at generally higher prices: sales of 1,250 ics at \$7.806.7.80; for forward delivery actively sought; January quoted at \$7.90; February, \$7.70; March. \$8.00; April. \$8.12\;\square. \$8.200 ten February, at \$7.82\;\square. \$9.00 ics \$1.25\;\square. \$2.700; February, \$8.70; March. \$8.00; April. \$8.12\;\square. \$1.200; February, \$7.70; March. \$8.00; April. \$8.0548.12\;\square. \$1.200; February, \$1.70; March. \$8.00; April. \$1.25\;\square. \$1.25\

Gnoomsus-Coffee-Quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm: fair to good refining, 75% 7%; prine, 75%. Molasses—Foreign grades nominal: New Orleans steady; barely active. Rice unchanged: moderate demand.

Patroleum—Duil; crude, 6%; refined, 12c; reported sales, a, 000 bris; refined, first half February, 12c.

Tallow—Steady and unchanged.

School of the first first first first february, 12c.

Tallow—Steady and unchanged.

School of the first first first first first february, 12c.

Tallow—Steady and unchanged.

School of the first first

24% of January; 25% March. tye dult; as the same dult; and unchanged \$1.00 of the same dult; as the sa

COUTOS CHISTONIC MANUAL CONTROL OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNT

ALTINORS, Jan. 17. FLOUR-LIMIT FOR COLUMN CONTROL HOWARD SIRVER and WESTER BUTTER ST. 4. 25. 40 extra. 44. 2005. 25. family, 5. 6. 25. 40 extra. 44. 2005. 25. family, 5. 6. 2005. 25. family, 5. 6. 2005. 2005. 2005. 100 lower of 2005. The control of 2005. 200

RECEIVES—Flour, 3, 300 bris; wheat, 33,000 bri 83.63-468.75; short rits, to 14 its average,
Wrisky-Unsettled; sales at \$1,0361.00. The outside of whick to day was settled by the Asternation for whick; to day was settled by the Asternation of whick to day was settled by the Asternation of the Committee, after a length; acasion, at \$1.00.
BUTTER-Dull and drooping.
Linearup Oil.—Fair demind; 5806te.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Onici: 1056.
FLOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Onici: 1056.
FLOUR—Market duil: srtra. 34.004.23; fmi44.0045.00; A No. 1, \$8.5063.75; fmicr, \$6.004.85;
Gratz—Wheez-Market duil; red, \$1.225; annuraile, \$1.25. Coru—Market duil; white, \$256; mired, \$1.25.
20. Onis—Market duil: white, \$256; mired, \$1.25. Rye—Market dull: 65c.
PROVISIONS—PORK ussettled but generally Market Biz 00. Lard unsettled: choice leaf tieres at \$5.00 do kees. \$8.756.00. Brit mests assettled generally higher: shoulders, 616c; clear rin, 516c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Flour.— Dull and something, 85. 50:65.75; family, 85. 36:65.50; Grain.— Whest.—No. 2 red, \$1. 13:61.14. Corr seal dower: new mixed, 35c. Ere. 60:65c. Gus. 25. lots; prices unchanged GRAIN-Corn dute: mixed and relicu.
Oats in demand; firm, partiquiarly for low massles No. 1 and extra white, 42-85c; No. 1 was and No. 1 mixed, 440-413c; No. 3 white and No. 1 mixed, 404-405c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—Grain — Wheat regiected. Corn dull and drooping: 1 rack, 42045c. according to quality. On tye neglected. Barley quiet; 5 care Ca.

CLEVELAND, O., Jen. 17. -PETROLEUM - 1 julet; price unchanged: standard white, 110 to OIL CITY, Jan. 17.—Parsoneum—Market et and steady, with sales at \$1.264, at \$1.334, and closed from \$1.356 bid; total 306, 600 bris; total transactions, 367,000 bris

DBY GOODS. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Business moders mission-houses, and the jobbing trade rul on goods singgish, but steady in price; more active. Pacific light prints open Pacific dark prints unchanged; men's we

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Jan. 17. SPIRITS TURPENTING - Dec. at 30c.

AN EX-INSPECTOR'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—It your commercial column of to-day's issue there appear some remains regarding Inspectors and inspection of provided which should not pass unnoticed. As an ex-b spector, I have to state that I have never issue certificates for product regarding the quality of which I had not satisfied myself either personally or by deputy, nor do I believe that it is the custom of other Inspectors to is so. The assertion had "some packers have refused Inspection to case their premises unless such Inspector would accept the stuff offered," is, in my experience, study without foundation. Hifterences of opinion will of course, arise between packer and Inspector as to what is or what is not merchantable, but this attifferences can, as a rule, be amicably settled with astisfaction to both parties.

Complaints come from both home and furniap points regarding the condition and shrinkap in weight of stuff shipped, and in many case the buyer is largely to blame, as product in frequently bought and taken delivery of in unseasonable weather, without stipulation as to age, etc. and hurried off to catch a certain market or steamer at the seaboard. The meritable consequence is that the stuff arrives out of condition, with an apuation it is well to remark that a buyer algay great more under a declining than a rising market. With regard to placing the inspection under the control of one man it is for the trade to any whether that is or a pot advisable; but if it was found necessary to have several Inspectors, you ago, now that the business has increased three at four fold, the necessity for distributing the segmentation of warehouse receipts is at peaning quite out of an inspector's control, but doubtless such a system could be established on same and the same basis as the rigistration of grain. In spectfully yours.

Thomas R. Dowan.

Austin (12.) Gassite.

Austin (12.) Gassite.

Two brave sons of fam, finding some fault with each other, sought to settle their difficulties on Monday evenini by an encounter on the field of honor. They high hacks, and with the friends and two trusty shot-guns proceeded to an open field about twe miles northeast of the Capitol, where they roposed having blood. The paces were measured and the principal placed in "posish." At the word "Fire!" two reports were heard, and one negro dropped. When picked up and eximined it was found the he had not been struck. Upon further investigation the fact was developed that the guns had only been loaded with powder. Both parties expressed themselves a being satisfaed, shock hands across "the blody sareasm," and returned to town to blowsbout their due. Imitating Their White Brothers'

Eccentri Convicts.

Allen and Hamlin, the two Connectis lars who, after serving out six of a servicerun, tried to escape, and killed the was Shipman, are entertabing criminals is addicted to prayerff habits, and we and pray for success them about to control of the control of is addicted to prayerft habits, and wound and pray for success then about to comburgiary. In New Lodon Juli he wrenched a bar and tried to escae, but could not squ through the aperture. After praying fusfil received an inspiratio, and stripping him greased himself all yer with candle growth difficulty. For not bleeding, he was

of all discount or of ling. Propagation of all discount or of ling. Prepared by CAPSULE Sold by Druggelists a CAPSULE the United States.

ENGLAND.

a Race of Persi Beggars.

Christmas-Season in the Bri olis-Peculiarities of ing-Day. Dying-Out of the Old Styl mime---What Is Takin

Place. Brils of he English Railwa An American Institu London.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Christm a temporary quietus to the and, although the heapproval of their approval of maritie intentions of my Lord By great body of the people have by interested for the past five day for the holidays than in plans and the price of plum-pudding oftener quoted than the price of it is, as of course it always has be GREAT GOOD-CHEER AND MI so that the war has been for out of England's mind; or, if ont of England's mind; or, if a passing thought to the poor Tur cold, hungry, wounded, dying,—feir, very much with the sent Pharisee,—thanking Heaven tha as these sinners who were cittic throats all for the pure love of G. Yet, in epite of the traditional s on earth, good will toward the British claim as the speciate of their Christmas sees that they allow the seeks any material chan

make any material cha outward manners, or to warm t their hearts toward the world table enough in one sense they probably no people in the work to give liberally to aid their less to give liberally to aid their loss ren; yet it is a mechanical kindod and they give money freely became by carrying out, in letter at least set Christain virtues. But the which offers good-fellowship to the true spark of Christianity, do self more prominent at this seasother. For instance, if you should

For instance, if you should we astranger whom you might cast railway-station, or other impolace, with a hearty "Mer he would probably stare at you, from your vicinity as quickly a fear that you intended asking a he were very young and unusua with money, he would be quite OFFER YOU A SIX

class of Londoners. You cannot the busy part of the city with hall a heasom on the street, get into it an officious fellow w doors and stand at the wheel fo step in; these men seem to ste ing-stones, for they are ubique way-porter will open the door you, and then hang round for one gives it to him to get rid of goes on continually, until, if nice by the cross preferred, perhaps, to have and then they look at you monster of ingratitude and fail to give them the covete part,—and it is the sentim Americans also,—I would gre

these innumerable tip-eeke pretense of doing a service is pennies.

The last two days in London ONE LONG SUNI All places of wholesale bus scruptionally closed; only the rants, public houses, and a done any business whatever, only with closed shutters. That Christmas-Day itself sho ed, seems natural enough; but called "Boxing-Day"—should paid to it, is more than I can however, the custom for the w gars on that day to descend their greatest force; and so secone their claim, through sanction, that they feel really one fails to respond as liberatheir due.

First of all, the era of Bei susheed in Christmas-eve so-called because they screna their neighborhood with me supposed to be music,—and it inhabitants to give them som ing to English tradition, the were the hand of angels whe heard at Bethlehem, some it those who should endeavor est resemblance between the London successors would ne tion and an unbounded faith gate of an American family, the house was seriously ill, horne for about fifteen minut of the evening. As no one pened to know the object of it seemed, at that time, rainvalid, no notice was taken departed. At 2 o'clock Christmas-ever, advanced to the search of the sea

invalid, no notice was taken departed. At 2 o'clock Christer Retorns however, advanced to the sand began such an uproar, from Heaven that fell had cry of Hell." The nurse, afting to make her voice beard, them exhaust themselves, an house; but Coristmas-fo the effrontery to send a m quest for a double fre for has nades the night before!

After the "Waits," there or three Sunday-school berg for new libraries, organs, or ture; then comes the costma by the telegraph-messenger of water-turnocek, the gas ditto crossing-sweeper, the lamp porter" of the railway-statio live in the suburbs, and so of I can remember, closing wit scavengers. As, of course, are anxious to make the circl tors as large as possible, y that you are made a bone tween two of them cach clonging to his district, and, favor, you are sure to find it and, to pacify the others, must be sarrfieed. One of features of this kind of rivin the shape of a printed chin one district, warning he giving anything to certai themselves scavengers, who alone shot believe tradition credits the List, who brought gifts twith being the originators toms:

what would be their feeling men, "calling themselves as as," succeeding as gift-rectible manger, to whom the frankincense, and myrrh other features of Boxins far from pleasant to omanner born," and even view them with an altoget mind. For instance, the ur families of any social popoople, are regularly preses siderable gift by the differ supply the household with 200me no one would object. supply the household with course no one would obte Boxing. Day it the gifts we lisinterested motives; but any to point out the praint-slang by one's servatage Greekel' were object. Trojans, surely the gift-to-day are no less to be reby the prudent head of all Probably as portion of

a: sales at \$1.0261.03. The queday was actited by the Arbitration engths session, at \$1.02. drooping, drooping, drooping, demand: 50061c.

ir, 2,000 bris; wheat, 103,000 bu. Louisville.

PETROLEUM. O., Jan. 17. PRINGLEUM - Market mchanged: standard white, 110 test, 11c. Jan. 17. PRINGLEUM - Crude steady tur's; retined dull; 11%c, Philadelphia de

DEY GOODS

TURPENTINE.

-INSPECTOR'S EXPERIENCE.

the Eddor of The Tribune.

an. 17.—It your commercial columns sue there appear some remarks resectors and inspection of provisions d not pass unnoticed. As an ex-Inget to statethat I have never issued by product regarding the quality of other antisted myself either personally mor do I believe that it is the custom actors to lo so. The assertion that are have refused Inspectors to enter as unless such Inspector would accept fored," is, in my experience, utterly dation. Histerences of opinion will, isse between packer and Inspector as what is not merchantable, but these what is not merchantable, but these in, as a rule, be amicably settled with a both parties. Come from both home and foreign ing the condition and shrinkage in fit shipped, and in many cases the lyto blaue, as product is frequently taken delvery of in unseasonable bout stipulation as to ace, etc., and onto a certain market or esteaper at.

The meritable consequence is that was out of condition, with an apparantable strinkage in weight, and the larned, where in fact he acted strictly with instructions. In this connector remark that a buyer always ground declining than a rising market.

It is placing the inspection under the mee man it is for the trade to say is or is not advisable; but if it were try to have several Inspectors years the business has increased three or necessity for distributing the re-

these innumerable tip-seekers, who make a pretense of doing a service in return for the pennies.

The last two days in London have been like ONE LONG SUNDAT.

All places of wholesale business have been scrupalously closed; only the theatres, restaurants, public houses, and supply-shops have done any business whatever, and these latter only with closed shutters, as if by stealth. That Christmas-Day itself should be thus observed, seems natural enough; but why the next day—called "Boxing-Day"—should have such honors paid to it, is more than I can account for. It is, however, the custom for the whole army of beggrave on that day to descend upon the public in their greatest force; and so strongly rooted has become their claim, through years of popular suction, that they feel really deirauded if any one fails to respond as liberally as they think is their due.

First of all, the era of Beggarman's Holiday is takered in Christmas-eve by the "Waits."—availed because they serenade all the houses in their deignborhood with most vile discord,—supposed to be music,—and then "wait." for the habitants to give them some money. According to English tradition, the original "Waits" vere the band of angels whom the shepherds heard at Bethlehem, some 1,877 years ago; but those who should endeavor to trace the slight-sit rescriblance between the originals and their londer successors would need a vivid imagination and an unbounded faith. Stopping at the rate of an American family, where the lady of the house was seriously ill, they tooted their horse for about afteen minutes in the early part of the cveniur. As no one in the house happened to know the object of their din, and as il seemed, at that time, rather to amuse the invalid, no notice was taken of them, and they departed. At 2 o'clock Christmas-morning THEY RETURNED,

hoverer, advanced to the steps of the house, and began such an uproar, "as all the fiends from Heaven that fell had pealed the bannering to make her voice heard, was obliged to let them enhants themselves, and

ure; then comes the postman, closely followed by the telegraph-messenger of the district, the water-turneoek, the gas ditto, the nearest street-costing aweeper, the lamplighter, the "outporter" of the railway-station, if you happen to live in the suburbs, and so on, a longer list than I can remember, closing with the dustmen and scarengers. As, of course, these functionaries are minus to make the circle of their contributions incre as possible, you will often find that you are made a bone of contention between two of them, each claiming you as belonging to his district, and, whichever one you aroot, you are sure to find it was the wrong one, and, to pacify the other, another half-crown avot, you are sure to find it was the wrong one, and to pacify the other, another half-crown must be sacrificed. One of the most amusing features of this kind of rivalry was shown me in the shape of a printed circular, distributed in one district, warning householders against giving anything to certain parties "calling amusines exarengers, who are not," I hence tradition credits the wise men of the last, who brought gifts to the infant Jesus, who are not gifts to the infant Jesus, with being the originators of Boxing-Day customs;

what would be their feelings if they could see men, "calling themselves scavengers, who were not succeeding as gift-receivers to the Babe in the manger, to whom the Magi brought gold, innhencesse, and myrch! But there are other features of Boxing-Day which seem as from pleasant to one not "to the manner born," and even the English do net text them with an altogether calm, unruffled miad. For instance, the upper servants, in all lamilies of any social position above tradecople, are regularly presented with some considerable gift by the different tradesmen who unply the household with provisions, etc. Or make as one would object to this feature of forms as one would object to this feature of the state of the provisions, etc. Or make as one would object to this feature of the state of the provision of the "gift-bearing by one's servants. If the "gift-bearing tradesmen of to-day are no less to be regarded with disfavor to the prudent head of a simily.

The Lower Classes of London a Race of Persistent Aristmas-Season in the British Metronolis-Peculiarities of Box-

ENGLAND.

Beggars.

ing-Day.

Dring-Out of the Old Style of Pantomime... What Is Taking Its

Place.

bils of the English Railway System-

London.

An American Institution in .

remporary quietus to the political uproar;

heir spproval or disapproval of the supposed

rest body of the people have been much more sterested for the past five days in their plans

for the holidays than in plans for a campaign, and the price of plum-pudding has been far oftener quoted than the price of Turkish bonds.

that the war has been for the time almost at af England's mind; or, if any have given a

passing thought to the poor Turk or Russian,— old, hungry, wounded, dying,—it has been, I

hroats all for the pure love of God.

7et, mepite of the traditional spirit of "Peace as earth, good will toward men," which the British claim as the special character-

of their Christmas season, I cannot

that they allow their charity to

and manners, or to warm up the cockles of

er hearts toward the world at large. Charhie enough in one sense they certainly are: ably no people in the world are more ready we liberally to aid their less fortunate breth-

hey give money freely because they are there

rying out, in letter at least, one of the great-

Caristain virtues. But the broad liberality

attranger whom you might casually meet in a news-station, or other common wait-splace, with a hearty "Merry Christmas!"

he would probably stare at you, and get away from your vicinity as quickly as possible, for fear that you intended asking a favor of him. If

he were very young and unusually well supplied

meer the impression that you must have meant your greeting for an appeal to his pocket. And, haded, such would probably be the fact, coming from an Englishman, for a more persistent race

class of Londoners. You cannot cross a street in the busy part of the city without being asked

very much with the sentiment of the drisee,—thanking Heaven that they were not

of course it always has been, a season of

mdence of The Tribun LONDON, Dec. 27.—Christmas-week has put

tions of my Lord Beaconsfield, the

faction than the tonkeepers; from the opening until the closing hour, they do such a thriving trade as is certainly unsurpassed by that of any business in the Three Kingdoms. The "publica," as people here call the har-rooms, are crowded, and in many places I have seen the men passing along in line to take their turn at a popular "public" har, while their wives, and even their sweethearts, stood about outside and waited for them. But this latter feature is not peculiar to Christmas-time; any Saturday evening one will see from five to ten women loitering about the doors of almost any "nublic" as late as midmight, or until their half-they spouses come out to be guided home by their weaker, though more reliable, better halves. And THE MOST REMARKALE THING in this connection is, that the wife does not seem to regard her position as a painful or degrading one from a moral point of view. To be sure, she does sometimes seriously object to the physical discomfort involved, especially if the night be cold or rainy; but otherwise she seems to think that "Jem mun ha? his liquor," as I heard one of them say, and that drunkenness within reasonable bounds is not a particularly objectionable habit in her husband. Occasionally one of the women in the group will peer in through the doors to discover how far her noble lord has gone toward helpless inebriety, or she will inquire of the outcomers as to his then condition; should the report be favorable, she will resume her gossip or her knitting with great equantimity; but, should he have already reached the stage where he "is na fu' but just has plenty," she obtains the kindty aid of some of her Jenn's more solor comrades, and gets him outside and on his way home as soon as possible.

A picture of London at this time, without a

of some of her Jem's more sober comrades, and gets him outside and on his way home as soon as possible.

A picture of London at this time, without a considerable space devoted to the pantomime, would perhaps be like "Hamlet" with the Prince left out; yet it is not a novelty to most of The Tribers's readers, and I can hardly say that it is, in itself, particularly interesting. Perhaps one can best compare it to the American circus, to which every one goes, not to see the performance, but the audience. To the children it is a perennial source of delight, and also to a large body of young men and women to whom the Boxing-Night pantomime represents the fulfillment of long-repressed yearnings for a "lark;" and so every theatre is crowded to the verge of suffocation, and people fight for places with a disregard for others not to be equaled anywhere except in an Euglish crowd. The old-style pantomime, too,

Is DYING OUT.

It no longer confines itself to a alender twig of plot upon which to hang the anties of Clown Pantaloon. Harlequin, and Columbine. To be sure, the Clown is still retained in many pantomimes; but his presence is a tribute to past traditions, and not at all because he is a necessary feature of the play. We how have, instead of the comparatively simple pantomime, gorgeous spectacles involving voluptuous ballet-dancing and all the art of the illusionist; the transformations are as rapid and magnificent as a fairy-scene; the short circ of the ballet-darcing and all the art of the illusionist; the transformations are as rapid and magnificent as a fairy-scene; the short circ of the ballet-darcing and all the art of the illusionist; the transformations are as rapid and magnificent as a fairy-scene; the short circ of the ballet-darcing and of their dresses; and the ball heads in the orchestra-chairs are quite as conspicuous as ever they were in the front rows of Hooley's, in Chicago, during the palmy days of Soldene's "kickers." As an "amusement for children they were in the Iront rows of Hoolev's, in Chicago, during the palmy days of Soldene's "kickers." As an amusement for children solely, the pantomime is retreating fast before the advancing arraies of padded legs and uncovered busts; and perhaps a remark I heard made in one of the lobbies last night gives a pretty fair idea of public sentiment: "You haven't brought your boys!" queried a middle-aged gentleman of a Iriend.
"Nc," replied the other; "there are only two periods in life when it is safe to see such a spectacle as that in yonder; one is at mature age, too late to injure our morals; the other is—before we are weaned."

There is something absurd in the dogged persistence with which the bulk of the English people cling to their own ways and their oid-

There is something absurd in the dogged persistence with which the bulk of the English people cling to their own ways and their old-time methods of laboring and of doing business. I am reminded of this so often that I have passed the stage of righteous indignation which some of their senseless methods have thrown me into occasionally, and have undertaken to examine some of their business-customs. For instance, I have always heard a great deal of praise given to the managament of

BRITISH RAILWAYS:

The solidity of their road-beds, the perfection of their system of running trains, the speed of their engines, their punctuality, and their free-dom from accidents, have been the subject of many encomiums in the American press. Well, there is no question that their roads are admirably built and kept up, and that the means employed to prevent accidents are far beyond ours; but, when you have learned this, you have learned all that there is about them superior to our American roads through the older States. It is impossible to compare their speed with our lines, for the reason that their rans are comparatively short; yet, even from Liverpool to London,—a distance, varying according to the road taken, of from 198 to 213 miles,—the time made by the fastest train is five and one-half hours, or an average, including stops, of thirty-six miles an hour. The readers of The Tribune will readily recall a number of American lines making as good an average as this for distances up to 1,000 miles. Now, let us comthe busy part of the city without being asked for pennies by the crossing-sweepers. If you half a bensom on the street, before you can related it an officious fellow will turn back the door and stand at the wheel for a penny as you step in; these men seem to start from the paving-stones, for they are ubiquitous. The railway-porter will open the door of a carriage for you, and then hang round for a streenee until one gives it to him to get rid of him. And so it goes on continually, until, if one paid all the little gradeities that these people 'evidently expect, the total amount per diem would be no mail tax to a person of moderate means. They seek out opportunities to do some infinitesimal service,—one which you would have preferred, perhaps, to have had left undone,—and then they look at you as if you were a monster of ingratitude and selfshness if you fall to give them the coveted "tip." For my nart,—and it is the sentiment of most other almericans also,—I would greatly prefer a downight beggar, asking alms without disguise, to these innumerable tip-seekers, who make a pretense of doing a service in return for the pennies.

The last two days in London have been like TRIBUNE will readily recall a number of American lines making as good an average as this for distances up to 1,000 miles. Now, let us compare the expense of travel here: the same route may be cited, as 1t has, undoubtedly, the greatest amount of traffic of any of the English lines. The fares are, first-ciass, 29s; second-ciass, 31s 9d; third-class, 16s 9d; or, roughly in American currency at the present rate of gold, \$7.25, \$5.43, and \$4.18, respectively. The first-class accoundations are in no respect superior to those of our ordinary passenger-coaches: the second-class are very much inferior: perior to those of our ordinary passenger-coaches; the second-class are very much inferior; while the third-class compartments are not quite as comfortable as the poorest emigrant-car I ever saw on any American road. It will thus be seen that the rate per mile from London to Liverpool is much higher for first and even somewhat more for second-class accomodation than it is from New York to Chicago. And, when one adds the extra charge for baggage,—three cents per pound on all above 120 pounds,—and the continually necessary tips to porters, guards, etc., it will be found that English railways are fully 10 percent more costly for the traveler than our own. cent more costly for the traveler than our own.

If this were all, however, perhaps one might bear with some degree of equanimity the English boasts about their railway system; but, when one comes to investigate the conveniences of travel as compared with those at home, there is such

bear with some degree of equaninity the English boasts about their railway system; but, when one comes to investigate the conveniences of travel as compared with those at home, there is such

A PREPONDERANGE IN OUR PAVOR that one wonders how our roads should have done so well. For, first of all, if there is any individual of greater natural and acquired stupidity than the English railroad official, or one more densely ignorant of the very things which be ought to know. I have vet to find him. He sometimes is civil—If he expects a fee; he will even, on such occasions, condescend to give answers to questions, but they are sure to be incorrect; and if, by chance, one of them ever so far transgresses the unwritten law of his order as to be dril and correct at the same moment, he probably atones for it by a long period of such pure cussedness as—thank Heaven—the American railroader knoweth not of.

The preters are bad enough, and the guards are a hele worse; out, for perfectly stapendous idiots, one must go to the "booking-derk,"—the name given to the ideotagents at the railroad-stations. I have read somewhere of an eating-station on a railroad where the female waiters were in the habit of alluding to their customers, the passengers, as "the beast,"—a collective term for the whole public. In some such light it must be that booking-clerks regard those who have the misfortune to do business with them; and I strongly recommend any traveler, on arriving in Liverpool, to trust none of them, but obtain an official time-table for nimesel, and ask not questions of any employe if he can possibly avoid it. One honorable exception may be made in favor of the Pullman car-officials; but, as they are really responsible to an American Company, they cannot be regarded as representing an Euglish institution.

In no place does one feel a greater thrill of pleasure at the "Signt of or one's own FLAG than here in England. I believe that, in spite of our common origin and language, most Americans feel far less at home among Englishmen t

The Nichols Divorce Case.

A sad sequel to the Nichols divorce case, which has aroused so much interest the past pear or two in Connecticut and New York, occurred in the Brooklyn Supreme Court on

10-year-old son of the parties, who has thus far been with the father, should be given to the mother. The little fellow was brought into the room crying pitcously, and when spoken to by the Judge he blurted out through his tears. "I don't eare; I won't do it.—I won't do it." One of Mrs. Nichols' counsel suggested that he had been trained by his father for this scene, and the boy indignantly answered, "You lie! you lie, and I don't care who you are." Then he ran sobbing to his father and threw his arms around his neck, only to be torn away by the Judge's order. As the boy was being led to his mother in the back part of the court, the father caught him up, and, kissing him passionately, said, "God bless you, my son," receiving the sobbing reply, "God bless you, dear, dear papa."

MASCULINE COSTUME.

Swissbelm Makes a Savage upon Man's Habiliments.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Swinsvalls, Pa., Jan. 12.—Our brethren of the Swinsvalm, Pa., Jan. 12.—Our brethren of the press seem quite startled by my assertion that pantaloons are not the ultimatum of Dress-Reform. You tall men have so long sat on your suctime hight of fancied superiority, and looked down on us poor little women, led captive by the tyranny of Fashion, that you have no doubt come to regard yourselves as the models whom all the discontented wish to imitate. It does not seem to have occurred to you that you are uite as much the slaves of Fashion as we are; that French dancing masters dictate what you shall wear, and how you shall wear it; and that you follow their dictation more blindly than women do that of their Parisian divinities. It certainly is an open question whether you do not suffer quite as much as we do from this following; and I have sewed on too many buttous to be blind to your extreme folly. Fashion never invented a more unphysiological garment than that which, for a quarter of a century, has been the distinguishing glory of the wiser sex. Tens of thousands of men suffer from wearing it agonies quite as acute as any that women inflict upon them selves by their suicidal dress; and it is probable that doctors know the cause or aggravation of their trouble, just as they know the cause of the ailments of women, and feel that the pa-tient would endure any amount of suffering, and death itself, rather than wear unfashionable

the aliments of women, and feel that the patient would endure any amount of suffering, and death itself, rather than wear unfashionable garments.

We have much talk of the inconvenience of "pullbacks"; but who ever saw a man lift anything from the ground without taking both hands to draw up his pantaloons, so as to make room for the bend of his knees, and feeling that he risked his suspender-buttons, and accommodated his motions to the fear of losing them? Day by day our most sensible men get into garments which interfere with motion in any but an upright position, quite as much as the most ultra "pullback" worn by the silliest butterfly of fashion. They also distort the outlines of their figure quite as much as do women. Suppose one of them were made with lower limbs of cylindrical form! How would he feel about it? How would he use a par of legs as thick at the ankle as above the knee! Yet this is the shape they all make themselves. They also put on long boots and pantaloons over them;—thus conducting the gases from the feet up around the body, and keeping it in a foul vaporbath. There is no more appropriate covering for a man's foot and leg than a cavalry-boot; but it should be worn with knee-breeches and the top fastened up to the belt. Pantaloons and long-boots are not made to go together; and the pantaloon, in any case, is an awkward contrivance, always flopping around the ankle, impeding locomotion and catching dirt.

Next, consider the physiological properties of, a modern shirt; which covers the chest with a slab of linen as impervious to light and air as a marble headstone! Consider the neck-band, which must not lack more than the sixteenth of an inch of strangling the wearer, and must be as hard and solid as the brase collars worn by our Saxon forefathers in the British Isles as a token of their subjection to their lords, just as their sous now wear their counterpart in evidence of their bondage to their French dictators! Think of the wrist-bands, which more resemble hand-cuffs than dress; and the pap

of the shoulder, while the fold upon fold of cloth worked into a collar aids in the debilitating process.

Why should a man's shoulders, and chest, and neck be shingled any more than a woman's waist weatherboarded? In both cases, that indispensable requisite to health and comfort, flexibility, is sacrificed to a false and sourious taste. The idea suggested is that of a mixture, part garment, part iron coffin, and both men and women are sad caricatures of humanity.

Women bear their bondage more easily than men, for one never sees a woman in public try to relieve the preasure on her poor, pinched sides; but one seldom taiks ten minutes with a man without seeing him run his fingers around between his pinched neck and inflexible collar of servitude. The muscles are always demanding room to expand and contract,—always want space in which to move,—and this Fashion does not allow. The man tries to relieve the cramped muscle, but must obey Fashion, and so is fidgety, and shows his discomfort.

A man's throat requires, and should have, no clothing but his beard; and his garments should never fit so closely around the neck as to prevent the escape of heated air arising from the body. An athlete, to become such, bares his neck and bosom to sun and wind; and the man whose chest is buried under a marble siab the hottest day in summer is about certain to become a dyspeptic. But, as if this were not enough, they must needs exclude light and air from their parboiled bodies by wearing heavy black broadcloth suits while the thermometer is in the most absurd part of a man' attire is his head-gear,—the unaccountable things he wears on the top of his head, alike in a prairie storm or an overheated railroad-car. The baldness about one-third at 40 does not teach them anything! They go on sacrificing hair-

wears on the top of his head, alike in a prairiestorm or an overheated railroad-car. The
baldness about one-third at 40 does not teach
them anything! They go on sacrificing hairand head to hat; and a shiny, stiff, air-tight
steeple on his cranium is the crowing glory of a
man's life.

Take it all in all, I cannot see that women
would gain anything by adopting a masculine
costume, and think the brethren may be at ease
in their possessions. Even Mary Walker declines its adoption, and no other woman is
likely to dispute for such a prize.

Jane Grey Swisshelm.

Boston, Jan. 17 .- The leading wool manufac turers, dealers, and importers in session to-day adopted a memorial to Congress setting forth the general depression of the wool market, and disadvantages under which both producers and disadvantages under which both producers and manufacturers now labor in this country. The memorial concludes as follows: "We, therefore, most respectfully request that in the revision of the tariff the duties on all wools may be largely reduced, if not wholly removed, and that mohair, camels-hair, alpaca, Vienna, and similar materials not produced in this country may be admitted free of duty, and that the duties on woolens may be fixed at a moderate rate, corresponding with the scale adopted on other manufactures."

After the election of officers, a committee was appointed to draft a memorial favoring a rebate on wool in manufactured goods when exported.

WISCONSIN GRANGERS.

Special Dissacts to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 17.—The State Grange today elected and installed the following officers:
H. C. Sherwin, Ladoga, Master; E. H. Beuton,
Leroy, Overseer; Wilson Hopkins, Chipoewa,
Lecturer; J. Wakefield, Waupaca, and J. Brent,
Assistant Stewards; Chaplain, S. W. Jones;
Treasurer, John Cockpane, Trenton; Secretary,
H. E. Huxley, Neenah; Purchasing Agent, L.
J. Kniffen, Milwaukee. The receipts for the
year have been \$6,329.29; disbursements,
\$4,008.08; balance in the treasury, \$2,075.
There are now 490 Granges in the State.

PUEBLO, Cal., Jan. 17 .- One of the richest of discoveries was made on the 12th inst. at the Routa Mines, a short distance west of this city. Mr. Munn, an old prospector, struck a lode, the ore from which assays the enormous sum of \$12,600 in gold and \$1,100 in silver per ton. There is great excitement in the camp, and everybody is rushing to the scene of the new discovers.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Oricogo Tribuns.

Lincoln, Nob., Jan. 17.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars continued its sessions today. The following officers were elected for

re-elected; G. W. C., Judge Metcalf; G. W. V. T., Mrs. Markell; G. W. S., F. G. Keens; G. W. T., Eva Ranson. The officers were installed this evening. Ada Van Pelt and F. G. Keens were elected representatives of the R. W. Grand Lodge.

SPCRTING.

The ninth game in the billiard tournament for the championship of Chicago came off between Hos and Snyder, and was a French three-ball, and easily won by the former. Following is

easily won by the former. Following is

THE SUMMARY.
CHICAGO, Jan. 17. -Ninth game in the tournament for the championehid of Chicago, played at Brunswick's Billiard Hall, between Messrs. Suyder and Roa. 5216
Brunswick & Baike table, 2% ball; A. Bausford, marker and referee. Hoa wins in 50 innings; average. 4.07; best runs. 32, 15, 25. Snyder's score; 119; average. 2.85; best runs. 76, 11. The score;
Hos (white) -0. 0, 11. 1, 1. 2, 1, 1. 0, 5, 0, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 32, 5, 11, 0, 14, 2, 5, 6, 5, 1, 0, 0, 32, 50, 0, 7, 0, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 0, 1, 0, 7, 8, 2, 6, 7, 7, 9, 1, 0, 1, 6, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 7, 9, 4, 6, 0, 4, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 6, 2, 6, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 11, 0, 0, 5, 0, 6, 3, 0, 3, 2, 1, 11-119.

Miller.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—In the billiard tour-nament, eighth game, Daly scored 600 and Rudolphe 485. Runs—Daly, 102, 81, 74; Ru-dolphe, 100, 71. Average—Daly, 20; Rudolphe,

THE KENNICOTT CLUB. The annual meeting of the Kennicott Shooting Club was held yesterday afternoon at Thomas' gun store, No. 1864 Clark street, J. F. Phillips in the chair, and G. W. Eggleston Secretary pro tem. Messrs. R. W. Paillips, T. H. Elmer, and H. I Orgis were elected to membership. The annual election of officers was gone into President—J. F. Phillips.
Vice President—David Bates.
Secretary—G. C. Sherman.
Treasurer—Abner Price.
Board of Managers—E. Thomas, D. Bates, 6.
rejection.

Eggleston.

It was voted to hold a shoot for the Club handicap medal at Dexter Park Thursday next at 1.p. m. sharp. The Board of Managers were appointed the Handicap Committee to rate the contestants. It was announced that there would be a glass-ball shoot the same day and place.

THE TURF. SAVANNAR, Ga., Jan. 17.—The races of the Jockey Club continued to-day. In the Bonaventure stakes, mile heats, for 4-year-olds, the first was a dead heat between Tom Bacon and Lady Gray, Nannie B. next, Bareheba last. Time, 1:50%. The second best was won by Bareheba, Bacon second Lady Gray third, Time, 1:50%. The second heat was won by Barsheba, Bacon second, Lady Gay third. Time, 1:50%. The third heat was won by Bacon, Barsheba second, Gay third. Time, 1:52%. In the fourth heat Bacon came in ahead, but, owing to foul riding, Barsheba was declared the winner of the heat and race. In the second race, one and a quarter miles, Gov. Hampton. Burgoo, Egypt, Libbie L., Gen. Philips, and Belle Isle started. Phillips won, Belle Isle second, Burgoo third. Time, 2:15%. In the third race, mile dash, Gaberhurzie Colt, First-Chance, Ascot, Incomode, Reb. and Brown Asteroid started. Incomode won, Reb second, First-Chance third. Time, 148%. The half-mile dash for Savannah gentlemen, with their horses, was won by Donald McAlpin.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY. necial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. University Regents, and in company with mbers of the Legislatur and citizens, visited Science Hall of the State University. The building has been erected dur ing the past two years at an expense of over \$130,000. The legislators express much pleased with the various department.
The building is not yet completely furnished The machinery and engines are in good running order. A number of students were at work in the several departments under the supervision of Charles L. King. The operations in agricul-ture, chemistry, astronomy, and physics were very interesting to all the visitors. The class in agriculture and chemistry numbers twenty-six. It is expected that in a short time it will be doubled. The fine art department is very handsome, and private contributions are nu-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 17.—James Lacey committed suicide at Augusta, in this county, yesterday, by shooting himself through the eart. Lacey and his wife had lived un together, and had agreed to separate with an equal division of their household effects. Mrs. Lacey called yesterday for her share of the goods, when Lacey took a pistol and ended his troubles.

New York, Jan. 17 .- The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company issued a circular to-day stating that prices for their Lackawanna coal, Furnace, lump, \$3.25; steamer, lump, \$3.25; grate, \$3.25; egg, \$3.85; stove, \$3.75; and chestnut, \$3.50. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—All the coal-mines in the Lehigh region will suspend for one week, beginning Saturday night.

SPELLING.
St. Louis, Jan. 17.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Spelling-Reform Association met here this afternoon, John Kimball in the met here this alternoon, John Limball in the chair, and J. R. Viceroy Secretary. The meeting was addressed by William T. Harris, Superintendent of Public Schools of this city, who took strong grounds in favor of a phonetic system of orthography. The sessions will continue to-morrow and Saturday. Several papers will be read by prominent men connected with the movement.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.
Special Dispatch to The Cascago Tribuna.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 17.—Edward Mc-Guire, a fruit-dealer of this city, disappeared very mysteriously several days ago, and strong

fears are entertained that he has committed suicide. He was much depressed by the death of his wife, which is presumed to have driven him to the rash act. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, spoke last evening before the Synod of New York of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Subject: "Words to Old-Fashioned

Episcopalians,"-recommending the abolition of ritualism and the return to simpler forms of worship.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

931, at 8:05 / was caused by a fire in a one-story frame build-ing No. 419 Centre street, owned and occupied by T. L. Forrest. Damage to house and furni-ture. \$200; fully covered by insurance in the Scottish Commercial of Glasgow. Cause, un-known.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul, Jan. 17.—The Masonic Grand Lodge elected and installed E. A. Durant, Grand Master; H. R. Weils, Deputy; C. H. Benton, Grand Senior Warden; C. N. Daniels, Grand Junior Warden; A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Secretary.

THE BLACK HILLS. Lead City, caused by "jumpers," reported last night, was unattended with any serious results. The citizens succeeded in maintaining their rights. Everything is quiet now, and no further trouble is expected.

MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 17 .- The election to-

day was quiet. John R. Flippen, Citizens' can-didate, was re-elected Mayor by about 1,000 didate, was re-elected Mayor by about 1,000 majority over John Johnson, the Democratic nominee, and J. W. Anderson, workingmen's candidate.

OB!TUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 17.—George Granville, for many years a prominent druggist here, died to-day. He has resided here for about thirty-five years, coming from London, Eng.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S CONDITION. Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 17.—The physicians do not anticipate immediate danger in the case of John Morrissey. BULLOCK.

A Romantic Wit. There was a tender and even romantic side to the character of that wit humorist, and brill-isat man of the world, Theodore Hook, which few suspected in his life. Twice his affections

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17 .- The last case against

Interposed to thwart them. There are entries in his diary which prove the wounds were not easily, if ever, healed. "They put me in what used to be her room," he writes, after visiting a friend's house; "I lay in her bed, — 's bed! O God, what a night!" There are passages, too, in his record which bespeak a mind not destitute of religious reverence. "Sept. 22, 1831.—My birthday—why to be kept joyously I know not, and yet I thank God humbly and heartily for all the blessings He has been pleased to vouchaste to me, and those I scarcely dare call my own." "Oct. 9, 1835.—To-day to work in various ways, I am anxious and unhappy; but God knows my heart, and to Him I devoutly pray, not for my-self, but for others who are, as far as they are concerned, innocent children of mine; but I have faith in His goodness, and, sinner as I am, I do hope He will preserve me for their sakes."

THE PRIZE-RING.

pirited Contest Between Jack Gallagh and Nelll O'Brien—A Forty-seven Minute

Fight Declared a Draw.

New York Herald, Jun. 15.

On the line of the Long Branch Railr occurred last night one of the most spirited glove contests that have been witnessed in this vicinity for some time. A few gentlemen made up a purse of \$75 to be given to the man who fought down his antagonist according to the Marquis of Queensbury's rules,—three minutes time for round, one minute rest between the rounds. The contestants were Jack Galiagher, of New York, and Neili O'Brien. The former weighed 137 pounds, was five feet aix and three quarter inches high, and 24 years old. O'Brief was five feet seven and a quarter inches high, weigued 153 pounds, and is 21 years of age. They had been in a sequestered spot, out of police circles, preparing for this event. A few gentlemen only were allowed to witness it, and, as the men are somewhat well known in pugli-istic circles, a great deal was expected of them. The place in which they were to fight was prepared for them by persons who were equal to the requirements of the case. The ropes were stretched by tackles from each angle of the room in such a manner as to leave a twenty-four-foot ring, with spaces ontside for spectators. Twen ty-four lanterns were fixed against the walls ring, with spaces outside for spectators. I wenty-four hanterns were fixed against the walls, which were padded to prevent the men from hurting themselves should they be thrown over. At the house no one would ever have thought that a contest was anticipated, but about halfpast 8 o'clock a few wagons and traps drove up, bringing a few of the best-known sporting men in both cities to the rendezvous. They had supper after visiting the puglists in their quarters and seeing that they were all right. About 9 o'clock they went to the room, and shortly after the men appeared.

At this time Gallagher and O'Brien, in ring costume, drawers, boots, and sashes, appeared. They were accompanied by their seconds—for Gallagher, Mike Welsh and Dave Hunter; for O'Brien, Frank Bell and Larry Rvan. Gallagher stepped into the ring first and sat down in his corner. O'Brien followed him immediately. There was some discussion as to who should be referee, which was finally settled by Edward Hanily being chosen. At this time there were not more that twenty persons outside of the ropes as spectators, and among them were some dignitaries of the Bar. The referee called time at three minutes past 9. The men and their seconds shook hands, put on their gloves, which were of the very tightest and hardest kind, and began to spar.

Rousel 1.—Gallagher felt with his left for an

were of the very tightest and hardest kind, and began to spar.

Round 1.—Gallagher felt with his left for an opening, was stopped, and tried again and was stopped, O'Brien cross-countering a little short. Gallagher wouldn't be denied, and reached out his left again and touched O'Brien's chin; the latter countered with his right, ineffectively, however, and then the men came together wrestling, and wound up the round without ad-vantage to either. rantage to either.

Round 2.—At the call of time O'Brien was

rantage to either.

Round 2.—At the call of time O'Brien was first at the scratch, evidently anxious to force the fighting if possible, being the much heavier man. Gallagher was cautious, and retreated all round the ring on the defensive. At last O'Brien struck out with his left and right in quick succession, but, slipping on the boards, laid him open for a videous upper cut which Gallagher delivered, who, slipping also, did not make it effective. Both men were virtually on the floor this time, one on his face, the other on his side, but time not being up for the round, they were brought together again by the referee. The last forty seconds was spent in useless sparring for advantage, and both were sent to their corners.

Round 3.—When time was called the men came up a little flushed by their former efforts, and, without any attempt at science, went at each other in a ding-dong fashion. Gallagher was driven to his corner, and in turn O'Brien to his; neither struck at the head, body blows were so often essayed that the referee cautioned the men not to strike too low. This round wound up by both falling over the ropes.

up by both falling over the ropes.

Round 4.—In this round there was simply a

so often essayed that the referee cautioned the men not to strike too low. This round wound up by both failing over the ropes.

Round 4.—In this round there was simply a display of men who were afraid of each other trying to find an opening for an assault. Time was wasted in useless sparring.

Round 5.—O'Brien took the initiative on the advice of his seconds, and tried to force the fighting, driving Gallagher about the ring in the most extraordinary fashien. One or two blows were delivered by the latter, which, though useless, caused the referee to continue his caution not to strike below the belt. There was a pause for a moment, the referee telling them to go on. The men then simply hugged each other and fell in Gallagher's corner.

Rounds 6, 7, 8, and 9 were fought in this outlandsh fashion, the seconds seeming to be of no use, so that suggestions were made that the referee, who was better posted on puglistic matters, should second G'Brien, and Mike Brennan, of the Seventh Ward, should be referee. These changes were made, and the men went to their corners.

Round 10.—Time was called, and the men faced each other with more spirit at least, both were perspiring profusely, and Gallagher was somewhat groggy. On the advice of their seconds, they came together with more vigor than heretofore. O'Brien led with his left, was stopped, tried again, and was cross-countered by Gallagher and sent staggering over the ring. Before he could recover himself, the latter struck him a wicked left-handed blow, which laid him upon the floor, and, the time having expired for the round, it terminated in Gallagher's favor.

Round 11.—This round was also in Gallagher's favor.

Round 12.—O'Brien came up very much fatigued by the work of the former round. His second urged him to force the fighting, believing that, as he was the heavier man, he could worry his opponent down. The contest was close here. O'Brien's weight did not tell against Gallagher, who pluckily met his man at every poor coundition. It was evident that he had not been f

The Way the Pope Warms His Hands.

\*\*Rolle.\*\*

The Holy Father is now much better, and, had it not been for the paralysis of his limbs, it might be said that his health was as good as it was last spring. For the past three days he has been taken from his bed at 9 o'clock in the morning and placed in his armchair, in which he remains until 2 o'clock in the day.

It is known that he has a horror of fire. Ha can't endure a stove in any of his apartments; but when the weather is bad, and his hands become cold, he asks for his palletta. This palletta is a silver ball a little larger than an egg, in which hot water is inclosed. The Pope takes it, rolls it in his hands for a few moments; then, when his hands are warm enough, he places it upon a footstool, and takes it up again if he finds it necessary. This ingenious method of warming the hands is the invention of the Pope himself.

A Practical Joke on the Crown-Prince A Practical Joke on the Crown-Prince of Germany.

London Examiner.

M. de Lesseps recently gave a lecture in Paris on Ancient Egypt, and recounted the story of the Khedive's making the acquaintance of Mariette Bey. A distinguished personance was about to visit Egypt, and the Khedive was rather at a loss to know whom to assign to him as guide through Egypt. M. de Lesseps proposed Mariette Bey, and told the Khedive that

discover one first, reinter it secretly, manage so that the distinguished visitor want of it himself. This was done, and the

HOOLEY'S THEATRE,

Prices, 250, 500, 750, and \$1. Matthee Prices, 250 and 500. This Priday night, Jan. 18, Pareverl Benefit and last appearance but two of the Queen of Tragedy.

MISS KLIZABETH VON STAMWITZ.

When she will appear in the great character of VALERIA MESSALINA, in the Grand Bistorical Tragedy from the German of Wildrame, entitled MESSALINA, Empress of Rome,

Supported by Spaiding's full dramatic company from the Olympic Theatre, 84, Jouis.

MONDAY, Jun. 21-10e favorite comedians, ROBSON and ONANE, in their most ancreased of all comedica.

OUR BACHELORS.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE.

ful Engangement and Crowded Houses at ea MR. FRANK JONES, Beautiful New Scenery and Mechanical Effects Painted and Arranged Especially for this Play.

The Variety Entertainment consists of Talent that can be obtained in the Esstern C Matines this afternoon at 20-clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. JOHN DILLON, SENSATION DRAMA. LOST IN LONDON ROARING FARCE. Prominent Characters. QUIET FAMILY
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINES.

TOWN Comedian in the Cast. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, & \$1. Masince Prices, 25c & SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MESSES. ROBSON AND CRANE, In their most successful of all comedies, written expressly for them by Mr. Joseph Bradford, entitled,

"OUR BACHELORS." Juan Bangle, Prof. of Music.......Mr. Stuart Robson. Judge Joseph Jowler, a retired Lawer, Mr. W. H. Crane. Supported by a superb Dramatic Company.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY. (Late Adelphi.)
Proprietor and Manager. THIS FRIDAY NIGHT GRAND BENEFIT of the Popular star and Author, MR. JOHN A. STEVENS, And his Dramatic Company. This great play founded on Items from the press, and entitled UNKNOWN. Hemember this is the great occi chesp price Theatre. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Trains.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

Leave. Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Rr. . 10:000 a. m. 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Rr. . 10:000 m. 2:100 p. m. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CRICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Kandolph-st. Ramas City & Denver Fast Et \* 12:20 p. m. \* 3:40 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Et ... \* 9:00 a. m. \* 8:00 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Et ... \* 9:00 p. m. \* 8:00 p. m. Pekin and Peoria Fast Express Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington \* 9:00 a. m. \* 8:00 p. m. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 8:00 p. m. Streafor, Lacon, Wash too Et \* 12:30 p. m. \* 8:00 p. m. Joliet & Dwight Accommdat \* 4:35 p. m. \* 9:20 a. m.

CRICAGO, MILWAUKES & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, es South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. 

du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

Halinois CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 131 Emodolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

St. Louis Express. \$8.40a. m. \$1.15a. m. Cairo & New Oriena Ex \$8.40a. m. \$1.15a. m. Cairo & New Oriena Ex \$8.40a. m. \$1.50a. m. \$2.00b. m. \$1.50a. m. \$1.50a o On Saturday night runs to Centralis only. 

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. pepot, corner Canal and Mudison ats. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. | Leave | Arrive |
| Mail and Express | \*8:00 a. m. | 7:00p. m. |
| Pacific Express | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Past Line | 9:10 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. | BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trainvieuve from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

PITTIBBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS S. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side.

Depor Arrive.

State and Adams-st CHICAGO ILL .J. LEHMANN

BUYER AND SELLER OF BANKRUPT STOCKS AND

JOB LOTS. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ROUSE

Of its kind in America for AUCTIONEERS. PEDDLERS, AND AGENTS

Revolution Stores, Bankrupt Stores. Opposition Stores, Cheap Stores, Dollar Stores

Safeguard, 7 shots, self-revolving, fall plate Platels.
Safeguard, 7 shots, frory stock Pissols Safeguard, 7 shots, bearf Pissols Safeguard, 7 shots, 22 long.
Safeguard, 5 shots, 22 long.
Safeguard, 5 shots, pearl Pissols Safeguard, 5 shots, prory sandle...
Safeguard, 5 shots, pearl Pine Engraved, 32 calibre, A

Glit Edge cloth covers, 40 pictures, Photograph Frames, with glass and fring cheap.

Photograph Frames, fine, A 1 25
8x10 cabinet size, good 25
8x10 cabinet size, good 25
Ladies Gold kings, stone settings, from \$2.50
Ladies Gold kings, stone settings, from \$3.50
teents Gold Kings, stone settings, from \$3.50

Gents' Gold Breast Pina.
Gents' Gold Propt Stude.
Gents' Roll-plated Scarf Pina.
Gents' Roll-plated Sleeve Buttons.
Gents' Collar Button, gold.
Gents' Collar Button, gold.
Gents' March Chain, roll.
Ladjer's and Gents' Rincs. 100 different styles.

Briar Wood Fipes.
Imitation Meerachaum, clayImitation Meerachaum, Prench chaik,
Chip Meerachaum Fipes.
March Boxes, block tin.
Match Boxes, Gerinan efiver.
Tobacce Boxes, placed.
Feather Dusters, No. 5.
Feather Dusters, No. 6.
Boys Kaives, I bladed.
Pocket Knives, Best Makes in the
World, comprising Eedgers a Sons,
Manhattan Catlery company, 66.

dec.

Bazora, Wostenholm & Son's, Wasie &
Butcher's, Joseph Rosers a Son's,
Bothew Ground.

Bhears, mail, cheep.
Bhears, large...
Butcher Knives, tip-top.
Carvets and Forks. We Guarantee our Prices can't be

TERMS—We send goods C. O. D. to all parts of constry on receipt of 10 per cost of the amount deres. This amount we defined from the bill. Be and send for printed circular. THE FAIR, 61, 63, 65, and 67 ADAMS-ST., Chies

aspiratile, and stripping himself if all over with candie-grossethis spiled, and wiggling back 
torn and bleeding, he went to 
Hamin is a methodical man, 
ord of his prison expenses to a 
plaint of a prison guard who buris asungs from overwork, and 
a arount.

Austin (Rz.) Gesette.

Sons of Iam, finding some fault her, sought to sottle their difficulty evening by an encounter on the They high checks, and with their so trusty shot-guns proceeded to about twe miles northeast of the re they roposed having bloodere measured and the principals sish." At the word "Fire!" we heard, and one negro dropped up and eminined it was found that in struck. Upon further investigates develoed that the guns had did with powder. Both parties maelves a being satisfied, shook "the bloody sarcasm," and react to blowabout their duel.

out the let of February the Pire Insurance will take possession of their new building and for them by Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of the firm and Leiter & Co., ou Monroe street, west of

ner Dictrech yesterday held an inquest upon Hilpert, a State street saloon-keeper, who if a fracture of the spine, received by a fall-stairs; and upon Thomas Coughlin, 8 years, at No. 661 Thirty-first attreet.

temperature yesterday, as observed by Maoptician, No. 88 Medison street (Tribune ing), was at 8 a. m., 24 degrees; 10 a. m., 2 m., 42; 3 p. m., 48, 8 p. m., 38. Barrat 8 a. m., 29.87; 8 p. m., 29.89.

ndigment and bonest Grand Jurors who a Criminal Court so disgracefully last at to come up in solemn protestation yesterday afternoon in the club-room of an House to huri annthemas at the pressure who the pressure who the pressure who the pressure who traduced them. hington-street tunnel is in a worse con-winter than it was last, and the repairs to have but little or no effect. Aside ripping water, the interior is rendered cearable to the unfortunate pedestrian-se within by the excaping gas from leaky mains. This at least could be remedied.

eting is called for this evening at 8 o'clool teld in the office of the Superintendent of y Mail Service, Room 4, Pest-Office, has leve the raising of a fund for the purpose of a monument to the memory of Col. Geory strong, the first temeral Superintendent of he first General Superintenden il Service. In addition to th he postal service, an invitation

mpany this gentleman and received injuries which, not thought at the time to nate the property of the property them by the custodian hurriedly chucked on to the wag way, leaving Mr. Wing in pretty solute destitution. The exceed absolute destitution. The excer reumstances of this case have a dividence sympathy of many of ey have started a subscription trongly to the sympathy of many or the they have started a subscription to for the purpose of lifting this mortiuus relieving him of the severest of his aents. The list was put in circulation a ago, and has aiready been signed by the Comptroller farwell, Field & Leiter, Farwell, and others. Any gonteman to list may not be presented, and who may re to subscribe, will please send what he

tegnlar communication of Culumet Lodge, 6. A. F. of A. M., held at their hall in Blue Jan. 15., the following officers were inby F. M. Jonn Sidle, acting as G. M., and Humphry, acting as Grand Marshall H. B. son, W. M.: P. Hansen, S. W.; H. W. H. J. W.; F. G. Diefenbach, Treasurer; P. Mile, Secretary; F. Schaoper, Jr., S. D.; Parsons, J. D.; L. Luchtemeyer, S. S.; t Keneke, J. S.; John Wolf, Tyler. egular communication of D. A. Cashmai No. 686, A. F. and A. M., held Tuesda; the following brethren were elected an d officery for the ensuing year: J. H. W. M.; J. L. Stranahan, S. W.; D. W. J. W.; H. G. Thompson, Treasurer; G.

thirty of the members of the Woman's tian Temperance Union had a consultation Dr. Reynolds, the Red-Ribbon man, in the object thurch Block, yesterday afternoon, in nee to his work in Chicago, which begins

rence to his work in Chicago, which begins evening.

Carse, the President, stated Central Hall, er of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second st, had been secured, and meetings would be Friday and Saturday evening and Sunday moon. No place had yet been selected on the ciside, but one would in a locality where one were plenty. The programme was to go ne outskirts, and, as it progressed, move and the centre of the city.

Reynolds said he had never attacked such a scity as Chicago, and he would go about the t, as he had elsewhere, with fear and tremer, knowing his own insignificance, and realizathat anything that was to be done must be done lood in His own way. He came to do the best ould for his unfortunate brethren, expecting believing God would give them a victory—how it he did not pretend to say. He was satisfied a were 1, 900 men in the city who were ready orsake the carse as soon as an acceptable way preat he did not pretend to say. He was satisfied there were 1, 900 men in the city who were ready to forsake the curse as soon as an acceptable way could be presented to them in an acceptable manner. Ho had opened his Bible at random, as was his custom when commencing work, and had found promise of success. He asked the ladies to pray for him, and to ask others to do so. The bearts of Christian people should be touched on the subject. It was not necessary to prepare for more than four or five days work ahead. God would lead them. The Sunday afternoon meeting would be wholly for men. and, if the signs were favorable, a reform club would be organized. There was room for 100 large ones. He believed the temperance movement would not be carried on to may very great successful issue without the conjuction of the women. If all the women signed the total abstinence, pledge and liquor were taken out of homes, the question would be settled in one generation. It was more difficult to get women than men to sign the piedge. Some Christian women would not make the sacrifice. He did not think the drunkards were the only ones to be reached.

Having answered a great many questions as to

think the drunkards were the only ones to be reached.

Having answered a great many questions as to minor matters, and no one having anything to suggest, the meeting adjourned.

THE THIND NATIONAL BANK

will pay a first dividend of 45 per cent about the end of the month. The Compiroller of the Currency has notified his desire to declare a dividend of that size, provided it could be done, and the Receiver, Mr. H. W. Jackson, thinks it can. The ninety-day notice can be waived, and the prospect is before the month is out the depositors will be receiving that goodly share of their claims.

Receiver Glover is still awaiting the arrival of that check-book from the Comptroller, preparatory to paying out the first dividend. The checks will be made out for 25 per cent of the depositors' salams, sent to the Comptroller for signature, returned to the Receiver, and then delivered to the depositors. They are checks on the United States Treasury, and are of course good anywhere.

O. H. Horton, Receiver of the German Savings Bank, filed a petition yesterday stating that among the assets of the bank are a large number of notes of small amounts, made by persons of small means, and maturing from mouth to month, some of which will not mature for years. Nearly all are inadequately secured by second mortgages on small chean lets, and the securities are practically un-

an adjourned meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held inst evening at the corner of Marwell and Brown sircets, Mr. G. W. Gardner in the chair. Mr. John Schmeltz, from the Committee on Hall, reported that he had seen Mr. McCleevy, proprietor of a hall on Fourteenth afrect, near Blue Island avenue, who was willing to rept the place at a low rent for the campaign. The report was accepted, and a committee of three appointed to procure benches and other necessary furniture.

The Committee empowered at a previous meeting to present a resolution to the City Council in relation to the Aldermanic squabble in the ward reported that they had performed that duty, and these as the Council had decided not to admit Mr. Riomen to a seat, there would be two vacancies to

The as the Council had decided not to admit Mr. Riordam to a seat, there would be two vacancies to Ill in the spring. This report was also accepted and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Schmelty offered alresolution denunciatory of praud and corruption in official quarters, and plenging the Club to vote only for conset and capable men for Aldermen. The resolution was adopted without debate, and the Club, the resolution was adopted without debate, and the Club, the resolution was not a member of the Committee on tall, and that the entire action must be reconsidered. The Committee was granted further time. A resolution indorsing the action of the Spring-the Committee in relations to the silver question.

st. Louis the Hon. H. D. D

MARINE INSURANCE.

3 o'clock, in Parlor No. 1 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Most of the gentlemen who were present the previous day were on hand. George H. Tisdale, of the Underwriters, occupied the chair, and J. J. Clark seted as Secretary.

Mr. Gregor read the report of the Joint Committee, as follows: ments for the inspection and classification of lake ves-sels to appoint the necessary district inspectors and one Inspector-General.

2. The vessel-owners in the different inspection dis-tricts be invited and recommended to appoint an in-spector on their part to accompany the underwriters' inspector, and assist in the inspection of the vessels in such district, both inspectors to make reports to the

inspector, and assist in the inspection of the vessels in such district, both inspectors to make reports to the inspector-General.

3. In case the two inspectors do not agree in their report as to the condition, valuation, or class of any vessel, or in case the war him but the set of any vessel, or in case the wind time by the reports of the inspector of the inspection o

spense.

Some discussion ensued, and the amendment was out favored.

Mr. McGregor offered a substitute for Sec. 3,

The remainder of the Committee's report was

adopted.
On motion of Mr. Bood, George C. Finney was requested to correspond with the Vessel-Owners' Associations throughout the lakes, and acquaint them with the action taken, and ask their co-paration. operation.

The joint meeting then adjourned, and the Underwriters decided to meet in the evening.

The Underwriters assembled in Parlor No. 1 in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. George A. Tisdale presided. the evening at 7:30 o'clock. George A. Land-presided.

Without any preliminary discussion it was de-cided to organize an association and call it the Inland Lloyds, for the purpose of inspecting and classifying all vessels navigating the great lakes. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. McGregor; Vice-President, F. B. Dodge; Secre-tary and Treasurer, J. J. Clark; Executive Com-mittee, J. P. McGregor, J. J. Clark, E. B. Smith, J. G. Orr, George A. Tisdale.

It was agreed that the Inspectors should be ap-pointed by the Executive Committee, and the ex-penses to be borne by an assessment on each com-pany in proportion.

JAMES JAQUES.

HIS CHICAGO RECORD.

James Jaques, of New York, murderer and uicide, has been fully identified as a former resilent of Chicago, as has also his victim, Mrs. Surman. Jaques was born in Lincolnshire gland, and was nearly 60 years of age at the time of his death. For over twenty years he owned a farm in Jefferson Township, this county, immediately south of the Poor-House. He married a very respectable lady, and became the father of four sons and five daughters, some of whom are now married. His wife and all the members of his family, with one exception, reside in Chicago and are universally well spoken of.

In 1868 Jaques built a large frame house on West Lake street, a few doors cast of Halsted, and opened it as a hotel, maining it after himself. It was much frequented by farmers and residents in the suburbs, and, but for his vices, Jaques might have done well there. But whisky and women proved too much for him, and in 1873 he found it. land, and was nearly 60 years of age at the time o

the suburbs, and, but for his vices, Jaques might have done well there. But whisky and women proved too much for him, and in 1873 he found it advisable to sell out the property. In the latter part of 1872 the woman Anuie Surman, with her husband and four children, boarded for a short time at the hotel, afterwards removing to No. 178 West Lake street. Surman was a butcher in a small way of business, and the family were not well-off by any means. To this woman Jaques pald much attention, and a few weeks after disposing of his property he deliberately abandoned his family and started with her for New York. The woman was of English birth, and some twenty years younger than her paramour.

The stories in regard to Jaques' wealth are greatly exacgerated. When he sold out the hotel to Mr. Becker he received about \$14,000, but the property was mortgaged and he got little of the cash. His sister, Mrs. Harris, who resides at Norwood Park, is possessed of considerable property, and the family are comfortably situated. Rather more than a year ago Jaques revisited. Chicago and called upon his deserted wife and sister, meeting a somewhat cold reception. Some members of the Surman family reside in this city, one of the daughters being married. Those who know Jaques best utterly discredit the story of his having been robbed of a quantity of diamonats in New York, or of his ever having, since his leaving Chicago, any large amount of money. Taken sitogether, there seems to be no doubt that he was an utterly worthless libel upon humanity, and as for his unhappy victim, her abandonment of home and family at the solicitation of a villain has almost destroyed sympathy, the double tragedy was a fitting end to two wrecked and blasted lives.

IS IT THE PATHFINDER? A TALKATIVE CANDY-DEALER.

The frequent exposures of the curious practices of the class of operators known as keepers of employment agencies would appear to have little effect in deterring people from signing their one-sided contracts. This may be accounted for effect in deterring people from signing their one-sided contracts. This may be accounted for on the ground that the people on whom these persons rely for a subsistence are not readers of newspapers. They are for the most part poor and ignorant, and your smiling agent, whose 'little game' has just been fully written up, inding one locality growing too hot for him, quietly takes down his shingle, shaves off his whiskers, crops his hair, and resumes business in the next block under a new name. There is nothing for it but to accompany these persons from one office to another until the expense of refitting new offices becomes too heavy a burden upon them—in other words, to stave them out.

persons from one office to another until the expense of refitting new offices becomes too heavy a burden upon them—in other words, to starve them out.

This is what The Tribune has been endeavoring to do in the absence of any effective legal method of protecting these ignorant simpletons. A reporter of this paper yesterday heard some additional particulars regarding the modus operandi of some of these experts in the art of getting situations for people, and it was in reference to one whose ways were quite recently described in these columns. The agent in question was, and is, doing a thriving business in a small office on Clark street. Since the publication of the article in question this person has shaved off his mustache and whiskers, and has couducted his business through the medium of a gentel looking young man who acts as bookkeeper, while the principal walks around to hunt up customers.

The reporter was standing in a small candy-store on the West Side chatting with the proprietor, when the subject of the employment agencies came up. It appeared that the storekeeper had had dealings with the young man whose operations had been described by This Thisture, and knew him well.

"If forget his name," said the informant, "but he has been a customer of mine for a long time, and he has been trying to get me to go into his acheme. It's the same fellow you wrote up, only you would hardly know him now. He used to wear a mustache and beard, but since that article came out he has shaven them off, and don't go around the office, as he says the papers were making it too hot for him."

"What about this scheme he wants you to go into?"

"On he wants me to stand in with him, and he told me all about how the thing was worked. It's like this: He sends a young man or a woman, as the case may be, up it only place, telling them that I had applied to him for an assistant. They come up with a letter saying. This is the person I spoke to you about, and then I says to them, Well, says I. 'I have wanted for that party to send some o

"This is the same party who keeps an office on Clark street?"

"The very same. I know him, but I can't think of his name. He says he gots lots of money out of servant girls and washerwomen. They are his best customers. Says I to him, "Aint you ashamed to de poor women out of their money that way?" 'Not a bit, says he; 'I don't like women anyway. I was once swindled by a woman myself, 'says he, 'and I take all I can get out of them.' Well, I told him it was a mean business to be in, and he couldn't get me to go into any such game as that."

"What does he do, think you, coming so much over on this aide of the river?"

"Why, he comes over to hunt up such fellows as me, and get them to help him out in his game. He goes all round on that basiness, —that's part of the scheme. He gets \$2 or \$3 from some poor devil in advance, and promises to get a sit for them in fourteen days. Then they come to me, you see, and I toll them I've just hired some one, and then they go back, and he tells them that's all he can do, and they forfeit the fee."

"It's a pity," continued thus rarrulous friend, "that some of them newspaper chape wouldn't come around and get to know just how this thing is worked. I'd give it up to them as oon as not, because I think it's amighty mean way of doing

"Was the name of this party Chandler, of 125 Clark street!"
"Well, I can't say, but he's a kind of a blondefaced fellow, and he's just blocking out a new mustache and whisker. He says he has to keep pretty shady for a while for fear these infernal papers get after him again."

Leaving the storekeeper to his own reflections, the reporter made a tour of a few of the employment offices, but failed to find a person answering the discription given. In one of them, which is located on Clark street, the person in charge was a tall, pule-faced young man, who appeared to be very busy over a set of books. Inquiries as to the chance of obtaining a situation elicited the customary response,—that \$5 cash down was required, and that first-class references must be furnished before he could touch the case. He had a few choice situations in view, and so forth. Finding that an intelligence office was the last place in the world from which to glean information, the reporter left.

RELIGIOUS. was organized last evening at the corner of West Harrison and Paulina streets, the Presiding Elder, the Rev. Dr. Willing, officiating. The new place f worship will be known as the Harrison-Street dist Church, and is designed to accommodate but very few churches of this denomination. ne nearest, in fact, being the Park Avenue and ne Western Avenue, each a mile or more away. For the past two or three weeks revival meetings sen held in a cozy little chapel built by a citizen at the above-mentioned These meetings have been directed by Mr. A. J. Bell, a prominent layman in the church, and have been so successful layman in the church, and have been so successful in a spiritual sense that there has been a great demand for a permanent place of worship which the people who have attended the meetings could consider their home. The other churches named were too far removed, and accordingly negotiations were begun with the owner of the building, which resulted in the signing of a lease for five years at the moderate rental of \$300 per annum. The meeting held last evening was for the purpose of formally organizing the little band of worshipers. Besides those intending to immediately identify themselves with the new church, there were several others present, so that the assembly assumed quite fair proportions.

Dr. Willing opened the exercises with a sermon on Christian duty and responsibility, after which he made some brief remarks in regard to the proposed organization of the new church. They were not assembled, he said, to organize a church for the new others met became.

he made some brief remarks in regard to the proposed organization of the new church. They were not assembled, he said, to organize a church for the purpose of crowding any other; not because the Methodist Church was the only church. He had great reason to love other churches, and he would not ask members of other churches to change their peculiar doctrinets. If they loved the Lord Jesus Christ, and desired to worship in a church nearer their homes than their own church, he would not ask them to come in and believe just exactly all that he believed, but to come in and work with the little band until it should be their duty to work eisewhere, if God so ordered it. What the members of the new church desired to do above all cles was to be useful in the winning of souls to Christ.

to read the names of those identified with the movement.

Brother Bell read a list of forty persons who had expressed a desire to ioin the church, either by letter or on probation. As their names were read, they advanced to the front in accordance with Dr. Willing's invitation.

After some encouraging remarks by Dr. Willing on the goodly number of those who had signified this desire to unite with the church, the assembly engaged in eilent prayer, and were afterwards led in open prayer by Brother Bell.

A brother sang a solo inculcuting the beauty of kindness to one another. Brother Bell then announced that services would be held this evening, expressed nis gratification at the organization of a church in a neighborhood where he had long desired one, and where one was so much needed, and sired one, and where one was so much r

sired one, and where one was so much needed, and urged his hearers to earnestly press forward in the work of saving souls.

The formal business of organization was then taken up, and Dr. Willing appointed Dr. T. C. Duncan class-leader. The members then chose the following officers:

Siewards-Dr. T. C. Duncan, P. W. Salter, Walter W. Wood, William A. Averr, William H. Brown, C. H. Ferguson, E. B. Holmes, William G. Powers, David Goudy. Recording Steward-C. H. Ferguson.
District Steward-E. B. Holmes.

District Sitecard—E. B. Holmes.
This completed the business of the evening, and
the meeting adjourned.
Trustees will be elected at a subsequent meeting,
and the supply of the pulpit will be attended to by
the Presiding Elder until such time as the congregation shall secure a pastor.

J. D. EASTER & CO. MEETING OF THE CREDITORS.

The creditors of J. D. Easter & Co. held th adjourned meeting yesterday in the office of the firm, No. 14 South Canal street. The attendance was large, and Mr. R. H. Baker, of Baraboo, Wis., presided. The entrance to the office was guarded, in order that the members of the press might be

rigidly excluded.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee appointed rigidly excluded.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported that they had made an investigation of the condition of the affairs of the firm. There were three distinct propositions which might be made, but trey all depended upon the decision of certain legal questions involved. Certain of the creditors held as collaterals more than their actual dues, and it was a question whether they would put their surplus in the general pool for the benefit of all the creditors. The three propositions higged upon peculiar questions of equity. The first would be a composition of 25 per cent, the second of 40, and the third of 50 per cent, which would probably be all that the estate would pay to the unsecared creditors under the most favorable circumstances. The firms of J. D. Easter & Co., the Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Commany, and Gammon & Decring were closely allied, and the latter firm was very well fixed financially, and had also loaned them money, for which it held ample security. It would seem that the interests of these three firms were the same, for they had been engaged in manufacturing and distributing the Marsh Harvesters, and what affected one could not help but affect the other.

The report occasioned a great deal of remark, but was well received.

A committee of conference was appointed to talk with the firm and endeavor to bring about a reconciliation with the secured creditors upon such a basis as will settle the legal questions involved. Messrs. Otts of the Commercial National Bank, Orchard of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, T. Thomas of Baraboo, and Ralph Emerson of Rockford, are the members of the firm are said to have drawn out \$44,000.

THE CHENEY CASE. THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT of the State in the Cheney case, delivered by Chief Justice Scholfield, in which the decree of the Court below is affirmed and Bishop Cheney accordingly sustained, takes the ground that the evidence disclosed that a large majority of the parish or congregation of Christ Church always have belonged and still below to the Low Church was the congred closed that a large majority of the parish or congregation of Christ Church always have belonged and still belong to the Low Church portion of the Episcopal Church, and that, so far as circumstances proved, tended to raise an implication of the purpose for which the property should be held and used. It is that it should be for the benefit and under the control of that parish, free from the control of the Bishop. The incorporation of the parish and the appointment of Trustees and conveyance to them were to attain this end. The bill sought to enjoin the Warders and Vostrymen from continuing Bishop Cheney as Rector, from allowing him the use of the parsonage and church, and from further acting as Rector, and receiving compensation from the church funds. The Court holds that, so far as the funds of the church are derived from donations for the express purpose of paying the Rector, there can be no pretense of injunction. In considering the question whether allowing him to occupy the parsonage and officiate as Rector is a breach of trust cuttling appellants to relief by injunction. the Contri assumes, although dealed by Cheney, that he was deposed because of non-conformance with certain tenets, but declares it to be clear that the Trustees of an incorporated religions society do not hold the property in the absence of a declared or clearly implied trust for any church in general, nor for the benefit of any peculiar doctrines or tenets, but solely for the society whose officers they are, and that they are not, in the discharge of their duties, subject to the control of any ecclesiastical judicature. The property is held to belong to the corporation during its life, and to the donors or their heirs when it ceases to exist. The Court declares the right of the Trustees to erect a house of worare within the authority of the accieties, subject only to the above restrictions, it is evident that there is no cause for the injunction, since it is not pretended that Cheney, as Rector, falls within the prohibition of any laws, State or Federal. "It is sufficient." says the Court in conclusion, "that his employment is by the Wardens and Vestrymen under the direction of the parish or congregation. The evidence expressly shows no trust was ever declared with reference to the property; and, when we resort to evidence of the circumstance under which the property was acquired and the conveyance made to the Trustees, we find evidence tending to establish that the incorporation was effected and the conveyance made to the Trustees to enable the parish or congregation to control the property. The case as made, therefore, fails to show an implied trust in favor of the particular tenets, faith, and practice of the appellants, but leaves the entire use, disposition, and control of the property in the parish or congregation."

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

INVESTIGATION OF THE GRAVEL CONTRACT. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, met last evening to continue the exami-nation of the charges against George Wilson, Su-perintendent of Streets and Bridges, in connecion with street-paving contracts. W. P. Tuley, counsel for Mr. Wilson, was present and conduct-The first witness called was Mr. Wilson. He

ed the examination.

The first witness called was Mr. Wilson. He testified that the statement made by Mr. Stewart that he had suggested to him to give him a horse was false. Stewart had done some paving in a very poor manner, and he had refused to accept it, which made him angry. Stewart subsequently charged him with the horse transaction in the Board-room, and he told him to his face that he lied, since which time Stewart has been his enemy. The estimate was finally issued to Stewart, however, after he had given a bond for \$1,000 to do the work in a workmanlike manner in the spring. In the matter of his charge for \$1,000 to J. B. Smith for work as engineer on Haisted street, as had been charged, he said it was not true. He had done extra work, that is, work out of hours, for the contractor, shid had charged, to the best of his recollection, \$100 for it. He did not threaten Smith in any way,—did not say to him that unless he paid him \$1,000 he would not issue his final estimate, nor did he tell him that he could save that amount on account of the salvage in composition. He was not the inspector of the work, and did not know the amount of composition used. The statement of Smith that he (Wilson) stood between him and \$15,000 on his final estimate was untrue, for the final estimate only amounted to \$2,309.83. In reference to the charge that when the bill for engineering on Halsted street was presented he wondered what the charge would be, he said Indiana street \$41,000.34. The dinal estimates oh the work were ussued Nov. 13, 1871, and he did

wondered what the charge would be, he said in diana street was completed first. The cost of paving Halsted street had been \$23,094.83, and that of Indiana street \$41,600.34. The final estimates on the work were issued Nov. 13, 1871, and he did not see how Smith's record of matters in relation thereto could have been destroyed by the fire which occurred a month before.

The specifications for the gravel for Michigan avenue were read, and the witness was asked sandry questions in relation thereto. He believed that the original intention was to gravel only to Twelfth street. It was unusual for the Mayor to leave all of the street work to witness, and he did not inderstand that he had charge of his department. It was by the Mayor's order that he advertised for "1,500 yards of gravel, more or less." The words "more or less." The words "more or less." Were used to insure the getting of what gravel was wanted without readvertising, etc. The Mayor ordered him to go on and repair the street, and he had done so, using his own judgment, though he talked with the Mayor on the subject, and what he was doing seemed to satisfy his Honor. He had told the Mayor that the 1,500 yards of gravel would go but a short way in repairing the street,—not more than mile. He had never been ordered to make any changes in the work. The gravel could not have been gotten cheaper if 9,000 yards had been advertised for. The gravel used was of fair quality, but there was some sand and gravel in it. The Mayor had ordered the continuance of the work from time to time upon being urged by citizens. The work from Randolph to Twelfth streets had been done before any money had been raised by private subscription, and a similar instance was the cindering of Chicago avenue for half a mile. The Mayor had named the amount of gravel to be advertised for, and witness did not know at the time how much work was to be done. The Councill had never given any orders in the matter.

MR. LOUIS WAHL

the matter.

MR. LOUIS WAHL
was the next witness. He remembered hearing
some talk about a horse in cennection with Stewart
and Wilson. Both the parties were angry. Stewart had said to him, "If you knew about Wilson
you would not keep him a day." He asked what
there was against Wilson, and Stewart spoke of
the horse business. He asked him to tell all he
knew, and to come before the Board with an affidaylt, setting, forth, the facts. Stewart had net
come forward wite the that set. Stewart had net
come forward wite the that set. but when he arst came into the Board of Pablic Works he was prejudiced against him on account of the reports he had heard. Stewart was terribly prejudiced against Wilson. and was constantly telling the horse story. His prejudiced against Wilson came of Stewart's stories. He had no particular confidence in Stewart, but, coming into office, he wanted to do something, just as new officeholders do, and Wilson was his first subject. Very few employes were like Cresar's wife. The Board used to engage all employes, and Wilson's position was to superintend all street improvements and see that the city was dealt fairly by. The Board always made the specifications for all work, and he never understood it to be a custom for the contractors to pay Wilson or any one else for extra work. He could see how Wilson might have been paid for extra work as engineer, but if he had known that Wilson was accepting pay from them he would have objected. On private work the city was compelled to furnish engineers, etc.

When Mr. Wahl was through, Mr. Tuley announced that he had no more witnesses to call, and the Committee announced that if another meeting was deemed necessary the proper notice would be given.

ROCKFORD SEMINARY. of the friends and alumnse of the Rockford Female Seminary was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the parlors of the Tremont House. The attendance was quite large, and the occasion was made both interesting and enjoyable. From 3 until 7 o'clock was spent by the ladies in social intercourse, and after 7 o'clock the party gathered around the banquet board in the ladies' ordinary, where ample justice was done to one of Capt. Jewett Wilcox's repasts. The supper over. Mrs. Pettibone. the retiring President, delivered the greeting, which was followed by the Secretary's report. The toasts were next in order, and as follows:

"A voice from the old home—may the lustre of its jewels never be dimmed;" responded to by Miss Sill, President of the Seminary. "Seminary girls—past and present—may their friendships grow stronger as the years advance:" response by Mrs. L. D. Collins. "Our Alma Mater—her honor is dear to us;" response by Mrs. Mrs. F. Woolley. "The alumnse of the future—the babies of today:" rosponse by Mrs. Sabin Smith. "The workers of to-day—in their patience lies their atrength;" response by Mrs. Sabin Smith. "The workers of to-day—in their patience lies their atrength;" response by Miss C. E. Potter.

Miss Sill was presented with a beautiful basket of flowers and a unique autograph album, made of a succession of dianond-cau black cards, upon which the names of the douors were written in gold ink. Several letters of regret were read. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year President, Miss Soise Landon; Vice-Presidenst, Mrs. Horace Hobart, Mrs. W. E. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Dr, Earle; Tressurer, Mrs. Walter Taibot.

The balance of the evening was spent in chat, music, and recitations. Among those present were miss Sill, Miss Potter, Rockford; Mrs. Prof. Haven, Mrs. Sabin Smith, Mrs. George E. Brintnail, the Misses Carrie and Ida Brown, Mrs. L. Barber, Mrs. Bakerhelor, Mrs. George L. Brintnail, the Misses Carrie and Ida Brown, Mrs. L. E. B. Chandler, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. B. Chandler, Mrs. THE FIFTH ANNUAL REUNION of the friends and alumne of the Rockford Femal THE COUNTY BUILDING.

George E. Plumb, James Humphreys, and G. L. Davis were yesterday appointed Commissioners to assess damages and benefits in special assessment rolls Nos. 31 and 32, Town of Cicero.

The Grand Jury disposed of fifteen petty cases yesterday. So far twenty-five indictments have been found and twenty prisoners released from jail on no bills. No complaints will be heard for The Committee on Public Charities met at the County Agent's office pesterday afternoon to pass on sundry applications for railroad-passes, and also to consider the matter of amending the rules for the government of the office. The pass question was disposed of, but the other question must come to the Board. several days.

come to the Board.

Some of the late Grand Jurors were trying to get before the present Grand Jury yesterday in the hope of being able to vindicate themselves and to repel the attacks made on them, etc. They did not get an audience, and probably will not, as it is no part of the work of the jury to make for people reputations that they have failed to make for themselves.

Judge McAllister is to be in the Criminal Court, Judge McAllister is to be in the State's-Attomorrow to hear the argument of the State's-Attomorrow to hear the argument of George Eager for a trunk and contents;

The Finance Committee of consider the matter of suck's deficit of \$100,000, seed in all of its hear rreed to report to Buse County-Attorn. m a telegram from the Country the Treasury at Washing the Treasury at Washing the Heceiver hird National Bank had been authorize a dividend of 45 per cent in his fas schowed to the Commissioners. He at he would turn over \$45,000 of the at the state of the

cleiland, whom the Board Raci sent to assist him. He said the gentleman was nothing but a medical student, and would be of no possible use to him, unless he went to work and educated him, which he had not time to do. He spoke of Dr. Lawless also unfavorably, and expressed himself as dissatisfied with uim. He said that when taking hold of the Asylum he had endeavored to work some reforma, among others having it so that none of his staff could leave the building without his consent or knowledge, which he deemed necessary to guard against all of the staff being away at the same time. Dr. Lawless had diargarded the order entirely, and besides this he was not the man for the place, and, further, he regarded him as a schemer and blamed him for inspiring the recent false publications in reference to his excluding a priest from the asylum. He conveyed the idea that Lawless was of no use to him,—cnarged that all he knew he had learned at the institution, and had practically been paid \$50 a month for nothing, and that he would have been an expensive employe if he had not been paid anything.

Warden Peters was also in town. His grievances

an expensive employe if he had not been paid anything.

Warden Peters was also in town. His grievances were many. He told Commissioner Cleary that unless he could have full sway at the Asylum he would resign. He wanted authority over Dr. Spray to appoint and remove at his pleasure,—haying already provided a position for his daughter as school-teacher, removing Miss Grant, a very estimable lady, to make room for her. Being unsatisfied, however, and still having children whose names were not on the pay-roll, and who could not be otherwise provided for, it appears he wanted anthority over the Asylum employes, with a view pernaps to having another of his daughters supersede the present housekeeper. He wants to be boss or nothing, and Dr. Spray having an eye in the same direction, there is every probability of a genuine row. If it ends in the resignation of Peters the public will have gained a victory. Dr. Spray is trying to do what is right, and the Board ought to sustain him.

THE CITY-HALL.

One new case of small-pox was reported yester The Board of Trustees of the Police and Fire men's Relief Association have selected Dr. rotin as the Association physician. The Department of Public, Works yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing 78,000 feet of three-inch pine planks to the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaack Company. The material is for use in planking West Harrison street.

planking West Harrison street.

The Clerk of the Health Department has compiled the following figures and facts: In the year 1877 there were 7,443 births in this city, distributed among the months as follows: January, 692; February, 698; March, 620; April, 528; May, 450; June, 522; July, 657; August, 672; Spetember, 704; October, 653; November, 637; December, 688. By wards they were as follows: First, 75; Second, 247; Third, 242; Fourth, 428; Fifth, 694; Sixth, 500; Seventh, 409; Eighth, 538; Ninth, 198; Tenth, 216; Eleventh, 278; Twelfth, 289; Thirteenth, 36; Fourteenth, 970; Fifteenth, 597; Sixteenth, 496; Seventeenth, 341; Eighteenth, 306; public institutions, 183. Total, 7,443. The nationalities were as follows: American, 1,256; English, Scotch, and Welsh, 204; British-American, 79; German, 2,613; French, 33; Italian, 25; Bohemian, 287; Polish, 204; British-American, 79; German, 2,613; Fronch, 33; Italian, 26; Bohemian, 287; Polish, 91; Irish, 816; Scanqinavian, 306; other foreign, 343; American-foreign, 575; unknown, 814. It will be observed that September is the "boss" month wherein to celebrate a birthday, and that the Fourteenth Ward has done by far more than any other ward toward increasing the population. Among the nationalities it may be noticed with some interest that of the 7, 443 children brought to light, 2, 613 were of German parentage—more than one-third.

some interest that of the 7, 443 children brought to light, 2, 613 were of German parentage—more than one-third.

It was stated yesterday that Mayor Heath would recommend the improvement of no street on which any horse-car line was operated; that the companies had been negligent long enough about doing certain things, and that the Mayor intended to remedy their failings by forcing them to keep in repair the pavement between their tracks and to pave the portions of the streets allotted to their use, which they never thought of doing. This information, it appears, did not come from the Mayor, but from a subordinate in one of the departments, who radically misunderstood the Mayor's ideas on this subject. The relations of his Honor withthe street-car companies have always been of a pleasant character. Whatever he has asked them to do they have done; and he has never been compelled to make any threats for the purpose of securing their compliance with his wishes. So far from the streets on which there are horse-car lines being in bad order, they are, with hardly an exception, the only ones in the city which are in order. During the past year, the West, North, and South Side Companies have spent respectively from \$20,000 to \$50,000 in bettering and repaying their roadways. During the recent wet weather the horse-car tracks furnished almost the only means for wheeled vehicles of getting around, the other streets being aimost impassable. The companiers, in the opinion of the Mayor, have done all that the ordinances require of them, and all that could be demanded of them by the public. It is to be regretted that injustice was inadvertantly done to these corporations.

CRIMINAL.

Pour sets of leather reins found secreted under the sidewalk in front of No. 187 North Halsted street await an owner at the West Madison Street

Minor arrests: William Pierce, colored, indue ing a white boy to steal a pair of pants; Frank Jones, Theodore Poole, and Joseph Cosgrove, thieves charged with vagrancy; James Daniels. burglary of shirts and other articles from Mrs. Lizzic Stissel. of No. 239 Third avenue; Otto Bluhm, assault upon Robert Stewart, contractor, several days since; Willie Smith, Barceny of a box of cigars from a delivery wagon.

of cigars from a delivery wagon.

Arthur A. Herring, Samuel Adler, and J. Koch
were before Justice Foote yesterday charged with
conspiracy to defraud O'Brien & Kettelie out of a
judgment of \$200. It is alleged that Adler made
over to Herring some property for the purpose of
allowing Herring to schedule and go on some man's
bond. This done, he returned the property to Adler, and the bond became worthless. The three
were held for further bearing, and, upon an additional charge of perjury. Herring went to jail in
default of \$1,000 bail.

were held for further bearing, and, upon an additional charge of perjury. Herring went to jail in default of \$1,000 bail.

The gamblers and the saloon-keepers at No. 5 Calboun place have begun to fight among themselves. The "gams" at that place put up a very heavy door for protection from raids. The O'Briens, the saloon-keepers in the immediate vicinity, objected to the door, and would have torn it lime from limb had not the Kirk Gunn crowd of tiger-hunters interfered. The O'Briens threatened, and the "gams" caused their arrest and arraignment before Justice Pollak. They gave bail for trial at 12 m. to-day.

Sarah M. Dodson was before Justice Hamill yesterday upon a change of venue from the North Side l'Oilce Court. charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant was A. G. Jukes, who said that he loaned Mrs. Dodson \$750 upon her furniture in the Eric House, of which she is proprietor. The prosecution lacked witnesses yesterday, and Sarah was discharged, only to be immediately rearrosted upon a charge of selling mortgage as collateral for the loan aforesaid. She gave bail for a further hearing.

David Hyland, Assistant Superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph yeaterday had his watch and chain stolen by picspockets. Hitherto he has considered himself proof against highwaymen and "dips," but he "melted" yesterday when he missed his watch and chain over two hours after the thelt. Juring the afternoon it was consoling for him to receive a pawn-ticket for the same calling for \$50. Now that the "kid!" has been "touched," hereafter it will be well for every "gilly to mand on his own rome-pad, and not ha cove's quarrons for the loare in his bung, nor the slang and super either, else the fly-bob with the eleepy ogle may tamble."

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Andrew Nani, larceny of a trunk fall of

SUBURBAN. MYDE PARK AND LAKE.

agreed upon certain reles, and has disagreed as to one.

The report was read. It is a simple list of by-laws of no general interest. The rule which was not agreed to by the Committee was to the effect that no action of the joint Board should bind either the Town of Lake or Village of Hyde Park until it had been ratified by a majority of both Boards voting separately.

Messrs. Bensiey, Mitchell, and Condit discussed the question at some length. The last-named held that this reference to the Boards abolished the reference to the Judge of the Supreme Court which had been provided for in the first contract.

Mr. Bensiey thought that there was no such had been provided for in the first contract.

Mr. Bensiey thought that there was no such
thing as a joint Board which could bind both the
town and village.

Mr. Willett, on being called on, agreed with Mr.

and Nolan.

The Committee on Rules were discharged.

Mr. Condit moved that the Committee on the
Test of the Works be continued and empowered to
call the Board together as soon as the Holly Works
representatives were ready to show the service required by the contract.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the joint Board then
adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee on
Test.

Test.

The case of Bayer, who tried to enter the residence of Mr. Kingman a few nights ago, wa brought up before Justice Reese yesterday morning, and a change of venue taken to Justice Ford The prisoner was held under \$500 bonds, his mother ceing his surety.

ENGLAND'S NIGHTMARE. lignificance of the Indian Arms Bill-Ins

ordination of Sir Salar Jung-Does the Nizam Contemplate Rebellion?

Pail Mail Gazette.

It is not without intention that we couple the reports of mediation with the news from India. because it is pretty obvious that the war and its consequences, actual and potential, are being felt there much more distinctly than is quite

because it is pretty obvious that the war and its consequences, actual and potential, are being felt there "much more distinctly than is quite confortable. Of course every exertion is made by the Russian party to conceal what its groing on there, and to supproas all consideration of India as connected with those troubles at all. How is it that the news of an Arms bill for India has been os udificated—so carefully passed over in silence? It is a week account since we heard of this bill; not a word has been said in contradiction of the announce notice has been taken of it whatever. And yet it is a matter of grave significance, and nobody it more aware of its gravit than Lord Salisbury himself, who is so ready to laught away aporthensions to his own know vice specifically and the public were aware of all the reasons, particular as well as general, which have led to this introduction of an Arms bill for India they would say very loudly what seemed to us the right thing to say when Lord Salisbury jeered at And something he has since been reported, which his like manner the Russian press in England arrees to remain silent about, and yet it is a very noteworthy circumstance, even taken by tateff and apart from the India Arms bill, with which it is not unconnected. According to though that great friend of England who is supposed to have "award" the Empire at the time of the mutiny, has just committed an almost outrageous act of defiance against the Government. Bir Salar Jung himself has bepares that the Indias Government declared a certain Nursimha's seals, kery, and official papers, and has ordered his mineralistic departure ment of India's nomination, and has foreiby setzed Nursimha's seals, kery, and official papers, and has ordered his mineralistic departure ment of India's nomination, and has foreiby setzed Nursimha's seals, kery, and official papers, and has ordered his mineralistic departure and the properties of the seal of the properties of the seal of the properties of the seal of the properties of the seal o

Never ending for neglect of your teeth. Enamel and gold filling at the lowest living rates. The finest and best set only \$8. Go early and avoid the rush. McChesneys' elegant deutal establishment, corner Clark and Randolph streets.

The Confederate Vice-President Criticised by

The Confederate Vice-President Criticised by a Confederate General.

Gen. Dick Taylor in the North American Review.

Gen. Johnston, as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, met the difficulties of his position with great coolness, tact, and judgment; but his burden was by no means lightened by the laterference of certain politicians at Richmond. These gentlemen were perhaps inflamed by the success that had attended the tactical efforts of their Washington peers. At all events, they now threw themselves upon millitary questions with much ardor. The leader was Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgis, Vice-President of the Confederacy, who is entitled to a place by himself. Like the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, he has an acrate intellect attached to a frail and meagre body. As was said by the witty Dean of St. Paul's of Francis Jeffrey, his mind is in the state of indecent exposure. A trained and skillful politician, he was for many years before the War returned to the United States House of Representatives from the district in which he resides, and his "device" seems always to have been, "Final Justitia, rund caium." When, in December, 1849, the Congress of the United States assembled, there was a Whig Administration, and the same party had a very small majority in the lower House. Mr. Stephens was an ardent Whig and a member of the House; but he could not see his way to support his candidate for Speaker; and this inability to find a road—plain, mayhap, to weaker organs—secured the control of the House to his political rivals. During the excited period just preceding "Secession" Mr. Stephens held and avowed wise and moderate opinions; but, swept along by the resistless torrent surrounding him, he disc-vered and proclaimed the fact that "Slavery was the corner-stone of the Confederacy." Granting the truth of this, which is by no means admitted here, it was, in

MARRIAGES

nis rots year, father of M. C. Isaacs, of this city.

ROSS—Mrs. Arcthusa, relife to favore line is merity of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 60 years, researches, religion of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 60 years, researches, res

PARLIN—Jan. 17. of congestion of the brain as each of wife of the late Myron B. Farih the riy of Quebec.

Figure 1 from the residence of her son-in-isy, last the condition of the late of ANNOUNCEMENTS. S. THAIN WILL LEAD THE NO meeting to day; subject, "Praise", E business men's meeting at 6:15 p. m.; sayrray the Gospel temperance meeting at 7:2 at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison-st.

THE TELEGRAPHERS OF CHICAGO GIVE THE fifth annual reception at the Gardess Revening, and it promises to be a select use a select are an annual representation. Pound's Orehestra will forming his manual reer arrangement has been made for the construction with the construction of the new electrical water.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE IL nois Social Science Association of bed in a ser monthly meeting at 10 s.m. to-day, at the rooms of the Tremont House. Members of the distinct are invited to be present.

"HIE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE TILL OF HIROSAL AND THE MOMENTS TO HIROSAL TO HIROSAL THE THE TILL OF T WILLIAM H. MURRAY WILL LEAD A GOOD temperance meeting in Lower Farms in

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